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REPORT ON THE GROWTH OF COTTON IN BRITISH INDIA.

The Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the growth of cotton in India, and the evidence on which it is based, are, at length, submitted to the public. We shall give so much of it as may enable our readers to form a just opinion of its more important points.

The number of witnesses examined before the Committee was twenty, fifteen of whom spoke from personal knowledge, and several of them had been in the service of the East India Company. From their evidence it appears that, over a great part of India, cotton has for ages been produced in large quantities, chiefly, however, for the use of the native population. The internal consumption is enormous; it is even alleged that India now yields a larger annual crop of cotton than is grown in the United States. It further appears that considerable quantities of this article have been exported to China and England. On the minds of those examined there existed a strong conviction that the cultivation of this plant may be greatly extended, and its quality improved; it is beyond dispute that the resources of our Indian empire, in this respect, have not been fully developed.

With the view of calling forth these resources, the East India Company have been engaged in a series of experiments on cotton, from the year 1788 up to the present time, and the Court of Directors adhere to the opinion that the obstacles which are supposed to have retarded the extension of cotton cultivation in India may be overcome.

At present, the quality of the cotton grown by the native cultivators is greatly inferior to that of the United States, and can only compete with it when brought to market at from 15 to 25 per cent. lower in price; but this inferiority is to be attributed as much to the circumstances under which it is collected as to its inferiority of staple.

The results of the experiments on cotton in India may be thus stated—"That the American plant grown in India produces a larger staple, and is better adapted for the European manufacturer than the native, and will thrive in a poorer soil. In the Bengal presidency, the North-West Provinces, and the presidency of Agra, the experiments in American cotton have not succeeded; in the great cotton district of Broach, under the Bombay presidency, not much has yet been effected beyond greater cleanness by means of the use of the saw-gin; but the cultivation of American cotton has been introduced with perfect success into the Southern Mahratta country, in the Bombay presidency, and in the province of Coimbatore, in the presidency of Madras. The cotton produced from the New Orleans seed has met with the full approbation of manufacturers, and has been pronounced equal to fair American. The natives of Dharwar have readily entered on its cultivation to such an extent that, in the last year, 25,000 acres of land were sown, and it is stated that, had not the season been unusually adverse, more than 60,000 acres would, this year, have been similarly cultivated. From the inquiries of the Committee it appears "that a large supply of cotton, of a description suited to the wants of the English manufacturer, may be obtained from a portion (Coimbatore) of our territory." The general result of the experiments which have been made has satisfied the Committee "of the power of India to supply this country with cotton of a very improved quality, and to an indefinite extent." The difficulties to be overcome are the prejudices of the natives, the want of capital on the part of the cultivator, the great fluctuations in the demand for cotton, which operates as a great discouragement to the introduction of a variety adapted to foreign and distant markets. "On

the whole," the Committee "see reason to apprehend, that if the exertions of the Government were relaxed, the cultivation might return to its old course; unless this subject were taken up by men of capital and enterprise, or some other means adopted to supply that stimulus to exertion and improvement which is now supplied by Government."

It appears from the testimony of almost every witness that the condition of the cultivating population of India is one of deep poverty; and this is stated to be the case in every part of the country to which the evidence, with regard to cotton cultivation, specially refers. Under the ryottwarry system in Madras, or the village system in the West, "the great mass of the cultivators are almost wholly without capital, or any of those means which capital alone can furnish, by which industry may be improved and extended. They, are in reality, a class of cultivators in the most abject condition. They are indebted to the money-lender or banker of the village for the means wherewith to procure the seed, and to carry on even the most imperfect cultivation. They give him security for his loans on the growing crops, which at maturity they frequently dispose of to him at prices regulated rather by his will than by the standard of an open market." The rate of interest paid is often 40 or 50 per cent., and sometimes more, for the use of the money.

In reference to the land-tax and its bearing on cultivation the opinions of the witnesses varied; the Committee, however, state, that "they cannot leave the subject without stating, that as the existence of great inequality and uncertainty, and of frequent over-assessment, is admitted by officers of experience, the interest of Government and the prosperity of the agricultural population will be found in such moderation in the Government demand as to secure to the occupant an ample remuneration for his industry, and encourage the outlay of capital, whether on the part of the cultivator holding directly from Government, or enjoying a more permanent tenure." On this important point the Committee quote, with approbation, the following extract from a despatch of the Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated the 12th of April, 1847.

"It is imperative on us, not only to watch narrowly the interests of the native population, but to use every means and embrace every opportunity of improving those interests, and ameliorating the general condition of the people. European enterprise and European capital are ever ready to secure the advantages which any change in State policy, commercial or financial, may seem to hold out, and this it is not our desire to check. At the same time, it behoves us to be something more than quiescent with regard to our native subjects, who, having the skill and industry, may want the enterprise and capital of the Europeans, and occasionally to lead and assist in the line of improvement. This we consider to be the true policy of a liberal Government, ruling over a people not possessing the knowledge or means of developing all the resources of their native land. No better means of securing this good object can be pointed out than the adoption of such a mode of assessment as shall leave the cultivator in possession of an ample and encouraging remuneration for the exercise of his industry in the growth of articles adapted to the demands of the home market. The policy of long leases and moderate assessments is, therefore, not only recommended by general principle and general experience, but is enforced by the peculiar circumstances of the time."

The revision of the assessments has been carried out in part of the territory under the Bombay presidency, as well as in that of Agra, by which the rates levied are confirmed for a period of thirty years. It is understood that it is proposed to extend the same measure to the whole of the Bombay presidency, as rapidly as the necessary agency can be procured. The Committee recommend that, "where physical obstacles do not exist, it is most desirable

that the system adopted in the Agra and Bombay presidencies, of fixing the demands for periods of considerable duration, should be extended to the South of India."

Three points are noticed with satisfaction by the Committee, viz., that the East India Company do not now fix the assessment upon the actual produce raised from the land, but on its productive power; that the system of inland customs and transit duties, which formerly prevailed, has been abolished; and that by an order of the Directors, bearing date the 31st of December, 1847, the export duty on cotton has been given up.

The deficiency in suitable means of internal communication is severely felt in India, and the traffic is conducted at an enormous expense both of labour and time. "Produce from the interior being frequently transported hundreds of miles on the backs of bullocks, great damage thereby arises to merchandise, and particularly to cotton, from exposure to wet, and from accidents and delays; and it not unfrequently happens that the rains coming on before the tedious journey to the coast can be completed, delay the transmission of the produce to this country to the following season." The Committee urge upon the Government "greater attention to this important subject." The Committee add:—

"They are not insensible to the considerations which may have led the East India Company, with a revenue scarcely sufficient to meet the demands upon it, to refrain from sanctioning a large expenditure upon roads and other public works; but they are at the same time convinced, that a more enlightened view of their own interests, even as respects financial considerations, and of those of the vast territory committed to their charge, would have induced them to return to the people, in the form of improved means of communication, a much larger portion of the revenue derived from them than, as appears to your Committee, they have hitherto done."

To meet any defalcation in the ordinary revenue, the Committee suggest the expediency of levying tolls on such new roads as may be constructed. In reference to railways they say, "It is impossible to urge too strongly upon all those who are in any way responsible for the management of Indian affairs, the necessity of special and early attention being directed to this important subject."

The Report concludes in the following terms:—

"In reviewing the whole of the case submitted to them, your Committee have much pleasure in expressing their entire disbelief in the existence of any insuperable obstacles to improvement in the character and habits of the native population. It may be granted, that the natives are not so readily induced to change their customs, and to adopt new modes of cultivation and artizanship as are the people of some other countries; and there is evidence to show that many of them are improvident, and frequently encumber themselves with debt by extravagant expenditure at their marriages and on other occasions, or in the performance of ceremonies connected with their religion; but, on the other hand, it is established by much concurrent testimony, that where there is a fair promise of a successful result, and where security of reward is offered to them, the natives of India will exert themselves even to the abandonment of customs to which they are greatly attached. Some striking evidence has been adduced to show the aptness of the native population to learn the trades practised by Europeans; and it is hardly necessary to refer to the fact, that many offices of responsibility under the Government are now filled by natives, and that in the commercial cities of India many mercantile firms are composed, in part or altogether, of natives of the country.

"In dismissing this subject, your Committee have much pleasure in expressing their opinion, that under the continued encouragement now afforded by the Government of India, and by taking full advantage of all the resources which are still within reach, there may eventually be opened to the manufacturers of this country a large and regular supply of cotton, of a quality largely consumed by the British manufacturer, which will, by giving them additional sources of supply, render them more independent of the failure of crops, and thus have the double effect of equalising the price of the raw material, and of lessening those fluctuations in the market which have occurred for some years past, and which have acted so injuriously on the energies of our manufacturing population."

USURPATION OF THE SLAVE POWER OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE APPOINTMENT AND CONTROL OF THE OFFICERS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

ARRANGED TO THE CLOSE OF MR. POLK'S ADMINISTRATION, MARCH 3, 1849.

It has been estimated, on the most competent authority, that there are not more than **one hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders**—the owners of the three million of slaves in our land. They comprise **one-twentieth** of the whole population. They are

scattered over fifteen of the States, and have monopolized, for their use, more than two-thirds of the original territory of the States, and are seeking now to extend that monopoly to the new territory, acquired by the treaty with Mexico. Yet, few as they are in numbers, comparatively, this class of persons have usurped the entire control of the Federal Government, so far as it has been necessary to protect, foster, perpetuate, and extend slavery. They have made this institution the chief end and object of the Government. In order that slavery might live, it has been necessary that it should have the whole power and patronage of the Government—as well as the pecuniary aid, political influence, and moral character of the free States. It could not live in an independent country, with no contiguous free soil and free labour from which to derive insidiously or directly its support. It is not surprising, then, that the slave power should have made desperate efforts to usurp the control of the Government, for it has been necessary to its existence.

It has been distinctly avowed by a slaveholding politician of North Carolina, that it was the design of the slaveholders "TO GIVE LAWS TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT."

Says the late and much-respected John Quincy Adams, in his report, in 1844, on the Massachusetts Resolves against the slave representation in the Constitution—"All political power in the States is absorbed and engrossed by the owners of slaves, and the overruling policy of the States is shaped to strengthen and consolidate their dominion."

And says also the same great statesman—"The preservation, perpetuation, and propagation of slavery, have become the vital and animating principle of the American Government. Every law of the legislature becomes a link in the chain of the slave, every executive act a rivet to his hapless fate, and every judicial decision a perversion of the human intellect to the justification of wrong."

The slave power has ever carried its ends by making the preservation and extension of slavery a test question; and being united on the test, the South will vote for no man, Whig or Democrat, Northern or Southern, who is not "sound to the core," on the question of slavery. The North, on the other hand, has always been driven to the wall, because it has not made human liberty a test question,—has not met the South on its issue, but has been divided on questions of minor importance, and betrayed by dough-faces and serviles, whenever she has trusted them. Politicians have not lost character at the North for surveillance to slavery, while at the South, any man disposed to take an honest position for freedom is ostracised at once. We hope the time is coming, and now is, when this condition of things will be reversed.

It is the object of this article to show how, and to what extent, these 250,000 slaveholders have "given laws to the Government," by appointing and controlling its officers in each of its departments.

The facts and statements presented will prove the following allegations:—

1. The South has ruled the nation, though less in population and votes, and inferior in intelligence, wealth, manufactures, commerce, and agriculture.
2. That the slave States are not only less in population, but were so when the Union was formed. That they contributed less in money and in military force to gain our national independence; and have not performed their just part in these particulars in maintaining that independence, while they have had the chief control of the policy of the Government.
3. The North has submitted to this injustice, while it has had the power at any time to release itself, and let slavery die out, by resuming the control and directing the policy of the Government.

1. PROPORTION OF POPULATION. .

Free White Population.

	Slave States.	Free States.	Excess of Free States.	Proportion.
1790	1,271,692	1,900,772	629,080	'400 (2-5)
1800	1,702,930	2,601,509	898,229	'95 (3-8)
1810	2,208,785	3,633,219	1,344,434	'376 (8-21)
1820	2,842,340	5,030,371	2,188,031	'360 (8-25)
1830	3,660,758	6,876,620	3,215,862	'347 (1-3)
1840	4,632,640	9,557,065	4,924,425	'305 (8-25)

From this table it will be seen that the proportion of the free white population of the slave States to that of the free has been growing less and less since the present Government was formed, until they now number less than one-third. One-third is probably a just proportion of population, for which they should be repre-



sented in the apportionment of officers, and this basis we have adopted in the following tables, in apportioning to each section its just ratio.

2. PROPORTION OF COMMERCE, &c.

[By the Census of 1840.]

	South.	North.	Excess of North.
Newspapers and Periodicals	470	2,341	1,871
Printing Offices	401	1,151	750
Binderies	73	374	301
Agricultural Products	\$522,891,344	\$562,391,157	\$40,609,813
Manufactures	83,935,742	334,630,690	250,694,948
Mines	11,510,933	44,244,863	32,733,930
Fisheries	1,519,188	10,070,725	8,551,537
Products of Forests	4,889,168	12,677,905	7,828,737
Capital invested in Domestic Commerce	142,784,512	248,087,910	105,303,398

And still larger than in the table of population does the disproportion between the free and slave States in commerce, wealth, intelligence, appear from this table.

With these facts in mind, we are prepared to take up the principal object of this article, namely, to show the control of the slave power in the distribution of the offices of the general Government.

1. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The President stands at the head of the Government, to execute the will of other departments. He is the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and has at his disposal the appointment of some 40,000 office holders. These are all the servants of the President—not the servants of the people—they do his bidding, or he can displace them, to fill their places with more servile tools. The power of the Executive is almost unlimited—and how it has been exercised for the benefit of slavery, whose creatures our Presidents for the last few administrations have been—let the surveillance of the North and the late high-handed aggressions of the slave power answer.

TABLE 1—PRESIDENTS.

From To	From To
John Adams, Mass. . . 1797 1801	Geo. Washington, Va. 1789 1797
John Q. Adams, Mass. 1825 1829	Thomas Jefferson, Va. 1801 1809
M. Van Buren, N.Y. . . 1837 1841	James Madison, Va. . . 1809 1817
W. H. Harrison, Ohio, 1841	James Monroe, Va. . . . 1817 1825
	Andrew Jackson, Tenn. 1829 1837
	John Tyler, Va. 1841 1845
	James K. Polk, Tenn. 1845 1848

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The Vice-President, on the contingency of the death, removal, or declination of the President, fills his place at the head of the Government. One instance has already occurred of this officer becoming Chief Magistrate, as in the case of John Tyler, a Virginian slaveholder, who filled the executive chair of General Harrison, the fourth Northern President. The Vice-President is, by virtue of his office, the President of the Senate, and in this position, as well as in the chance reversion of the Presidency, fills an important political station of influence. As most of the Vice-Presidents have been Northern men, the Senate has found a way to curtail their power for the time being, by electing their standing and important committees by ballot.

It will be seen below that the North, in one instance, has had its full share. Well might the South afford to be just to the North in the Vice-Presidency, after having taken the lion's share of forty-eight years of the Presidency to the North's twelve.

TABLE 2—VICE-PRESIDENTS.

From To	From To
John Adams, Mass. . . 1797 1797	Thomas Jefferson, Va. 1797 1801
Aaron Burr, N.Y. . . . 1801 1805	John C. Calhoun, S.C. 1825 1829
Geo. Clinton, do. . . . 1805 1809	John C. Calhoun, do. 1829 1833
Geo. Clinton, do. . . . 1809 1813	R. M. Johnson, Ky. . . 1837 1841
Eldridge Gerry, Mass. 1813 1817	John Tyler, Va. 1841
Daniel Tompkins, N.Y. 1817 1825	W. P. Mangum, S.C. 1841 1845
Martin Van Buren, N.Y. 1833 1837	
Geo. M. Dallas, Pa. . . 1845 1849	

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

The office of the Secretary of State is the most important one in the cabinet. The management of all our relations with foreign countries, the instruction of ambassadors, ministers, envoys, commissioners, the formation of treaties, &c., are under his supervision, directed by the President. Our foreign relations are very essential to the preservation of slavery, as its extension depends upon the external as well as internal relations. A foreign market for its productions must be provided, as well as its protection against foreign influences, for the civilized world is arrayed against it—and hence the slave power is eagle-eyed for its interest in this department of the Government.

TABLE 3—SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Adm.	From To	Adm.	From To
1st Tim. Pickering, Pa. 1795 1796		1st T. Jefferson, Va. . . 1789 1794	
2nd Tim. Pickering, Pa. 1796 1800		Ed. Randolph, Va. 1794 1795	
5th J. Q. Adams, Mass. 1817 1825		2nd John Marshall, Va. 1800 1801	
7th M. Van Buren, N.Y. 1829 1831		3rd Jas. Madison, Va. 1801 1809	
9th D. Webster, Mass. 1840 1842		4th Robert Smith, Md. 1809 1811	
10th Jas. Buchanan, Pa. 1845 1849		James Monroe, Va. 1811 1817	
		6th Henry Clay, Ky. . . 1825 1829	
		7th E. Livingston, La. 1831 1833	
		Louis M. Lean, Del. 1833 1834	
		John Forsyth, Geo. 1840	
		9th Hugh Legare, S.C. 1842	
		A. P. Upshur, Va. } 1843	
		J. Nelson, Va., act. } 1842	
		J. C. Calhoun, S.C. 1844 1845	

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

It is the duty of this officer to control the financial affairs of the Government—and he holds, under the direction of the President, the money power. He is, therefore, to provide "ways and means" to keep up the sinking fortunes of slavery's over-wasteful existence. This officer, a slaveholder, has had the disposal of the two hundred millions distributed among slavery's dependants in the Mexican war.

TABLE 4—SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

Adm.	From To	Adm.	From To
1st A. Hamilton, N.Y. 1780 1795		4th G. W. Campbell, Tenn. 1814	
Oliver Wolcott, Ct. 1795 1797		5th W. H. Crawford, Geo. 1817 1825	
2nd Oliver Wolcott, Ct. 1797 1800		7th R. B. Taney, Md. 1833	
S. Dexter, Mass. 1800 1801		9th G. M. Bibb, Ky. 1844 1845	
3rd S. Dexter, " 1801 1802		10th R. J. Walker, Miss. 1845 1849	
A. Gallatin, Penn. 1802 1809			
4th A. Gallatin, Penn. 1809 1814			
A. J. Dallas, Pa. 1814 1817			
6th Richard Rush, Pa. 1825 1829			
7th S. D. Ingham, Pa. 1829 1831			
W. J. Duane, Pa. 1831 1833			
L. Woodbury, N.H. 1837			
9th Thos. Ewing, Ohio 1841			
W. Forward, Pa. 1841 1844			

SECRETARIES OF WAR.

The Secretary of War has the control of the army of the United States, under the direction of the President. The South, at the time of the last war, saw the necessity of exercising control, at that critical time, over this department, and consequently, John Armstrong, a Northern man, who was not quite as suppliant as was needful, was driven out of the department, and a Southern man appointed in his place. The misfortunes of our arms on our Canadian frontier is principally attributed to the intrigues of Southern men. The invasion and conquest of Canada was not entertained in too serious a light, as it might have resulted in a Northern annexation and the acquisition of free States; a supposition that could not be tolerated. When the slave power thought proper, in 1837, to make the United States break its treaty with the Indians of Florida, and drove them from their homes and native land, because they had become a convert to the fugitives, and would not give up their wives and children to the Georgia and Carolina dealers in human flesh, it again had the control of the department. So again, in 1847-48, when it became equally necessary for the continued prosperity of the slave system to wage war upon Mexico, and to acquire new slave territory, the department was filled by a Northern man—but by the hunker of the hunkers, one of the most suppliant knee-benders of the North—Wm. L. Marcy.

There are fifty-nine military posts and arsenals in the United States, aside from those in Texas and the newly-acquired territory from Mexico, and only twenty-five of these are in the North. The large majority of the soldiers are from the North, the larger majority of the officers from the slave States.

TABLE 5—SECRETARIES OF WAR.

Adm.	From To	Adm.	From To
1st Henry Knox, Mass. 1789 1795		1st J. M. Henry, Md. 1796 1797	
T. Pickering, Pa. 1795 1796		2nd J. M. Henry, Md. 1797 1799	
2nd S. Dexter, Mass. 1799 1801		4th Jas. Monroe, Va. 1814 1815	
R. Griswold, Ct. . . 1801		W. H. Crawford, Ga. 1815 1817	
3rd H. Dearborn, Mass. 1801 1809		5th Isaac Shelby, Ky. 1817	
4th Wm. Eustis, Mass. 1809 1813		J. C. Calhoun, S.C. 1817 1825	
J. Armstrong, N.Y. 1813 1814		6th Jas. Barbour, Va. 1825 1828	
6th P. B. Porter, N. Y. 1828 1829		7th J. H. Eaton, Tenn. 1829 1831	
7th L. Cass, Mich. . . 1831 1837		8th J. R. Poinsett, S.C. 1837 1841	
9th J. C. Spencer, N.Y. 1841 1843		9th John Bell, Tenn. 1841	
10th Jas. M. Porter, Pa., rejected by Senate 1843 1844			
11th Wm. Wilkins, Pa. 1844 1845			
12th W. L. Marcy, N.Y. 1845 1849			

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

The Secretary of the Navy has the control of the principal instrument of national defence, this nursery of the pet sons of the aristocracy. The South furnish officers to command, and the North soldiers to obey. The navy is full of slaveholders' sons, from midshipman to commodore. One of the Secretaries, a few years ago, recommended that two hundred millions of dollars be expended in enlarging the navy, for the purpose of protecting the Southern coasts against foreign invasion, invited by the "hostile elements of the domestic institutions of the South."

The navy, over which this officer has control, now consists of eleven ships of the line, seventeen frigates, seven steamers, and smaller vessels, making in all eighty-eight, carrying 2,057 guns.

More than three-fifths of the commanding officers of the navy are from the slave States. It will be observed that since the abolition of slavery in the West Indian islands, the South has kept the department in her own hands. Mr. Adams opposed the increase of the navy, recommended by Secretary Upshur, on the ground of the intention of the South to use it for the protection of the coastwise slave-trade.

TABLE 6—SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

1st Adm.—no navy department.

	From To		From To
4th Wm. Jones, Pa...	1813 1814	2nd B. Stoddard, Md.	1797 1801
" B. Crowninshield,		3rd B. Stoddard, "	1801 1802
Mass.	1814 1817	" Robert Smith, "	1802 1809
5th B. Crowninshield,		4th P. Hamilton, S.C.	1809 1813
Mass.	1817 1818	7th John Branch, N.C.	1829 1831
" S. Thompson, N.Y.	1818 1823	9th G. E. Badger, "	1841
" S.L. Southard, N.J.	1823 1825	" A. P. Upsher, Va.	1841 1843
6th S.L. Southard, N.J.	1825 1829	" T. W. Gilmer, "	1844
7th L. Woodbury, N.H.	1831 1833	" J. Y. Mason, "	1844 1845
" M. Dickinson, N.J.	1834 1838	10th J. Y. Mason, "	1846 1849
8th M. Dickinson, N.J.	1837 1838		
" J.K. Paulding, N.Y.	1838 1841		
9th D. Henshaw, Mass.	1844		
10th G. Bancroft, Mass.	1845 1846		

POSTMASTERS-GENERAL.

The Post-office Department, like that of the Treasury, requires great business capacity and unwearied attention to the minute details, and much hard labour. Until the late agitation of the moral elements of the North against slavery, Southern men were content to leave this department in the hands of the hard working men of the North. The Post-office is the door of access to the Southern mind, and that must be well guarded. Slaveholders have, therefore, been at the head of this department, who have countenanced the plundering of the mails, and the prying into private correspondence, to detect anything incendiary that might chance pass South of Mason and Dixon's line. It has been found necessary also to exercise the extensive appointing power of this department, to repress the rising spirit of the North. The publishers of anti-slavery papers know very well the power a slaveholder at the head of this department has exercised over his menials in office, who magnify their official authority in sending off newspapers in a wrong direction, in omitting to mail them at the proper hours, in refusing to deliver them to subscribers, and ordering them to be stopped without authority, and in giving the patronage of the department to favourite journals, contrary to law. These petty annoyances are the influences of the slave power over its Northern tools in this department, designed to keep even the Northern voters ignorant of their machinations. It will, ere long, teach the people the necessity of taking the appointment of these officers, and all others, out of the hands of the executive, and electing them themselves. They want officers to be their servants, and not the servants of a slaveholding administration.

The South is delinquent annually above half a million of dollars in the revenue of the department, which is made up by a surplus from the free States, showing a difference of a million of dollars between the free and slave sections of the country. This is one of the hundred ways in which the North pays the expenses necessary to keep up this institution, which ever costs more than it earns.

TABLE 7—POSTMASTERS-GENERAL.

Adm.	From To	Adm.	From To
1st S. Osgood, Mass...	1788 1794	1st J. Habersham, Ga.	1795 1797
" T. Pickering, Pa...	1794 1795	2nd J. Habersham, "	1797 1801
3rd G. Granger, Ct. ..	1802 1809	3rd J. Habersham, "	1801 1802
4th G. Granger, "	1809 1814	7th W. P. Berry, Ky.	1829 1835
" R. J. Meigs, Ohio	1814 1817	" Amos Kendall, "	1835 1837
5th R. J. Meigs, "	1817 1823	8th Amos Kendall, "	1837 1840
" John M'Lean, "	1823 1825	9th C. A. Wickliffe, "	1841 1845
6th John M'Lean, "	1825 1829	10th C. Johnson, Tenn.	1845 1849
8th John M. Niles, Ct.	1840		
9th F. Granger, N. Y.	1841		

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

The Attorney-General of the United States is the confidential adviser of the President and the heads of the departments. He appears for the United States in all cases in the Supreme Court to which they are a party.

TABLE 8—ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

	From To		From To
Wm. Bradford, Pa....	1794 1795	Edmund Randolph, Va.	1789 1794
Levi Lincoln, Mass. ..	1801 1805	Charles H. Lee, "	1795 1801
Richard Rush, Pa.	1814 1817	Robert Smith, Md. ..	1805 1806
B. F. Butler, N.Y....	1834 1838	J. Breckenridge, Ky...	1806 1807
H. D. Gilpin, Pa.	1840 1841	C. A. Rodney, Del. ..	1807 1811
Nathan Clifford, Me. ..	1846 1848	Wm. Pinckney, Md. ...	1811 1814
Isaac Toucy, Ct.....	1848 1849	Wm. Wirt, Va.	1817 1829
		J. M. Berrien, Ga.....	1829 1831
		Roger B. Taney, Md.	1831 1834
		Felix Grundy, Tenn...	1838 1840
		John J. Crittenden, Ky.	1841
		H. S. Legare, S.C. ..	1841 1843
		John Nelson, Md.	1843 1845
		John Y. Mason, Va. ..	1845 1846

(To be continued.)

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY TO THE PEOPLE OF HAYTI.

HAYTIANS,—In the year 1844 the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, in an address which they forwarded to you, expressed the deep interest which they, in common with the great body of British Abolitionists, took in your welfare, and the hopes they cherished that peace, and its attendant blessings, might be enjoyed among you.

The Committee venture not to give an opinion on the deplorable events which have disturbed your country since that period, but would rather express their sincere desires that, before this second address reaches you, tranquillity may be established throughout your Republic on solid and lasting foundations, and that the Haytian people may soon recover from those shocks which have unhappily interfered with their internal prosperity, and their external intercourse with other States.

It will be satisfactory for you to know, that, during the last four years, the anti-slavery cause, though it has encountered much opposition, has, nevertheless, made rapid and gratifying progress in various parts of the world. Sweden, France, and Denmark, have each abolished slavery in their several colonies in the West Indies and South America, so that now, with the exception of the small islands possessed by Holland, and the colonies belonging to Spain in the Gulf of Mexico, the whole of the West India Islands are free from the degradation and oppressions of slavery. In addition, therefore, to the free people of your own Republic, more than a million of Africans and their descendants are rejoicing in the blessings of freedom. Nor is this all—the spirit of liberty is extending its triumphs in various directions. In addition to French Guiana and Cayenne, which are now free, it is satisfactory to know that the several South American Republics have made provision, by express laws, for the abolition of slavery. Holland, it is believed, will follow the example that has been set by her neighbours, and will soon stand before the world, free from the charge of holding any portion of the human race in bondage. Portugal has also given assurances that slavery, as well as the slave-trade, shall be abolished throughout her East Indian and African possessions. It is due to France to say, that, in addition to her having proclaimed emancipation in her West Indian and South American colonies, she has also decreed the abolition of slavery in every form in her African settlements. The Bey of Tunis, moved by a noble impulse, has liberated all his subjects from bondage. The Sultan of Turkey and the Shah of Persia have each adopted measures for the suppression of the slave-trade; and in the north of Europe, it may be added, that millions of serfs, who formerly groaned under the oppressive yoke of their masters, have been set free. To the United States, Brazil, and Spain, belongs the bad pre-eminence of holding nearly seven millions of Africans, or their descendants, in the most abject slavery; and, to the two latter powers, the enormous guilt of perpetuating the foreign African slave-trade. But the Committee trust that the time is not distant when, even in these countries, the song of freedom shall be heard, and the great truth be universally recognized, that "God hath created of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth."

Haytians! It is in your power to help forward so glorious a consummation, and to unite with the friends of humanity and freedom throughout the world in their strenuous efforts to overthrow,

by peaceable and moral means, the institution of slavery, which still crushes, debases, and destroys so vast a multitude of mankind. You can do this by presenting to the surrounding nations the noble spectacle of union among yourselves; you can do this by bringing your institutions into harmony with the principles of universal justice; you can do this by an impartial administration of your government and laws; you can do this by developing the resources of your soil, and bringing your produce into competition, in the markets of the world, with the blood-stained produce of other nations, who yet tolerate the existence of slavery.

You can, moreover, do this, by imparting the blessings of a thorough education to your children, and by early imbuing their minds with the principles of a sound morality, sanctified by the spirit of the Gospel. Thus will you entitle yourselves to the sincere respect and sympathy of all who take an interest in your welfare and progress, and silence for ever the calumnies of your enemies, whose constant aim it is to impede the onward course of freedom, by denying that any of the African race are either capable of appreciating its privileges, or fitted for its enjoyment.

The British markets are now open to you, and the abolitionists of this country would hail, with sincere delight, every cargo of sugar, of cotton, or of coffee that you could send them.

In conclusion: accept the best wishes of your friends in this country, who anxiously desire your advancement in a well-regulated freedom, and in everything which can confer happiness and dignity upon the Haytian people.

Signed, on behalf of the Committee,

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER,
Treasurer.

Anti-Slavery Office,
27, New Broad-street, London,
1st December, 1848.

SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE-TRADE IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

We are indebted to the *Colonial Intelligencer, or Aborigines' Friend*—the publication of the ABORIGINES' PROTECTION SOCIETY—for an article on the above subject, which, though we are compelled to condense for want of space, omits nothing necessary to a proper judgment of the case. It affords us sincere pleasure to know that a kindred Society is exerting itself so efficiently in its peculiar sphere.

"An audacious attempt has lately been made to kidnap some of the inhabitants of the South Sea Islands, for the purpose of turning their industry to account, by forcing it into exertion at an inadequate rate of remuneration. It appears, from the Parliamentary papers on New Zealand, 1848, that the Governor of New Zealand received the first intimation of the circumstance from the Superintendent of Wesleyan Missions in the South Seas, the Rev. Walter Lawry, who gathered the particulars during an official tour among the Friendly Islands and Feegees. Mr. Lawry says he was informed that frequent cases of violence, outrage, and murder had been committed upon the islanders by Europeans escaped from ships, and that whilst at Neiva, in the Feegees, five natives had been murdered by a white man."

Mr. Lawry addressed a letter to Governor Grey, on the 22nd December, 1847, and on the 23rd, the Governor instructed Captain Maxwell, of H.M.S. *Dido*, to proceed forthwith to Rotuma, to institute an inquiry. The following is the report to Governor Grey:—

"If," says Captain Maxwell, "the facts and circumstances set forth in the foregoing account and the enclosed statements be true, which I have no reason to doubt, it is apparent that an outrage of a most serious nature, and one equally unprovoked and unjustifiable, has been committed by British subjects upon the inoffensive inhabitants of Rotuma, where the natives have always been remarkable for their peaceable conduct and friendly disposition to foreigners, and especially to the white people, with whom they have had much intercourse during the last twenty years, from the numerous whaling and other vessels resorting to the island for refreshments: and no instance is known of the natives committing any outrage or doing any injury to a white man. I trust, therefore, you will agree with me in opinion, that in the present case there are grounds which demand that a full and searching inquiry into the alleged criminal proceedings should take place, with a view of bringing the offenders to justice; and I trust that your Excellency, in conjunction with His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, will take such steps as you may deem proper for that purpose, and likewise adopt measures that may be likely to prevent such occurrences again taking place."

From the minutes of Captain Maxwell's inquiry, which took place in February last, the transaction appears to have occurred

about the 12th of July, 1847, and that the vessels concerned were the *Velocity* and the *Portania*, both of Sydney, New South Wales. From several white people residing on the island, he learnt that the vessels had been fitted out for the purpose of procuring a number of natives, for labourers in New South Wales. They came twice to Rotuma, and on their first visit had on board upwards of forty Polynesian negroes, from the islands near Caledonia, who had been shipped at Wea; the son of the principal chief, or king of the island, being among the number. The number proving insufficient, the vessels proceeded from Rotuma to the King's Mills Islands (a group lying under the Equator) in order to complete their cargo. The voyage turning out unsuccessful, they returned to Rotuma, and all the natives collected were sent on board the *Portania*, to be taken to Sydney, whilst the schooner remained to prosecute the traffic. Regarding this object, the description in the Rotuma shipping list is curious; both the vessels were there entered as *trading for cannibals*.

The first time the vessels were at Rotuma, the Wea people were allowed to go on shore; on the second expedition, they had the same permission; but having learnt something of the object of the shippers, they refused to return on board. The captain then requested the interference of the chief of the village, but he refused. An attempt was then made to seize one Konon, a chief of the district, with the object of detaining him as a hostage.

From what transpired, Captain Maxwell learnt that the negroes were induced to go on board under the idea that they were only going to accompany Joe, the king's son, and that, after having seen the land, they were to return. The evidence obtained was emphatic on the fact that no contract was entered into for service, and hence there can be no doubt that they were deluded and entrapped. It seems possible that the king's son, Joe, would have received a bribe, proportioned to the number obtained; and, after having accompanied them, would have returned for more.

The following is the substance of Chief Konon's evidence:—

"Konon, chief of the district of Etique and the Big Tribe, Rotuma, stated that the captain of the schooner (the *Velocity*) asked him to go down to the point to persuade the chief there to send the Wea natives on board. Konon replied that he had a sore leg, and could not go, but he would send a native who would do as well. The captain said he would first go back to the boat and fetch two pistols for fear of the Wea natives slinging stones at him; so he went and brought two pistols and a double-barrelled piece, and stood behind Konon. He put one pistol in his belt, and gave the other to one of his crew to hold; then he called out to his boat's crew, who were standing close by, to catch hold of him (Konon); but before they did so, he himself seized him (Konon) by the leg: then three of the men came up and held him, and the captain held him too. Seeing this, another young chief, Mushevek, came up and caught hold of the captain. While the captain was being held, he called out to the second mate to come and shoot Konon. When the second mate was levelling his piece at the chief, one of the people of the latter caught hold of him; and the captain then seeing that the mate was held fast as well as himself, took the pistol out of his belt and shot dead the young chief Mushevek, who was holding him, after which he called out to the mate to shoot another man and be off in the boat. The second mate found he could not shoot the man who had hold of him, and struck the piece against the ground; so the native caught hold of the butt-end of it. The captain then called out, 'Leave the musket and go into the boat;' and the mate hove the musket down and ran to the boat. The captain called to the men who were holding Konon, not to mind him as they had killed one man, but to let him go and be off themselves in the boat: on hearing this they ran away. One of the men who had a pistol presented it at Konon, but it only snapped: the seaman then threw it at him, and one of the natives picked it up."

Another witness, Jean François Manhandier, servant to the French Roman Catholic Missionary, corroborated the chief's statement.

With respect to the circumstances attending the shipment of the Wea natives, Natsum, one of them, gave, in substance, the following account:—

"He left Wea in the schooner *Velocity*, understanding that he was going to accompany Joe, the king of Wea's son, to Sydney, to see the country, and then return with him to Wea in the vessel. The arrangement was made by the king's son: he (Natsum) and the other natives were not spoken to on the subject by the captain or any other white man. He (Natsum) signed no paper, nor made no agreement of any kind. He afterwards heard that the king's son was promised so many muskets for as many natives as he could procure. After they had been on board some time, they learnt the object for which they had been obtained. On this

they became dissatisfied. Their treatment by the crew was cruel, they having been knocked and beaten by them."

The evidence of James Harriott, pilot, and of other white men, went to show that, after the affray, both the vessels stood off and on about the island for two days. Konon had given up the gun left on the beach, which was forwarded to Governor Grey with a view to assist in identifying the parties concerned in these transactions.

It would further seem, from Konon's statement, that upwards of thirty of the Wea natives had landed at Rotuma, and when the vessel sailed they were sent to the king, and subsequently distributed in various parts of the island; but about thirty of them sailed for Wea in the French ship, *L'Arche d'Alliance*, Captain Marceau, on the 2nd of January in the present year.

From the Sydney papers we learn that Captain Marceau had been applied to, to give up some others of the South Sea Islanders, who had been conveyed to Sydney by the *Velocity*, and who, being dissatisfied, wished to return, and had sought refuge on board his vessel, but he refused.

Mr. Maxwell thus concludes his Report:—

"The power of the chiefs is most despotic in those islands of the Pacific which are inhabited by the black races, where the common people are nearly all slaves or serfs to the chiefs, who can dispose of them at their will; but I cannot contemplate or believe that the British Government would sanction or tolerate any system that would attempt to take advantage of such a state of society as a means of procuring labourers for New South Wales, or any other of our colonies, by hiring or purchasing the services of such unfortunate people from their chiefs, and afterwards taking them out of their country, without their consent or agreement. I trust you will lose no time in bringing the subject before the Home Government, and that means may be found for putting a stop to a system of procuring labour, which is open to such very strong objections as that pursued by the employers of the *Velocity* and *Portania* on this last expedition."

The Governor has communicated with Lord Grey on the subject, requesting specific instructions for the guidance of governors of British possessions, and officers in command of her Majesty's vessels on the station. Lord Grey expresses his approbation of the course which Governor Grey pursued, and states that the attention of the Governor of New South Wales has been called to the subject. His lordship nevertheless expresses his "fear that there will be great difficulty in bringing to punishment the parties guilty of the outrage described." Thus it is that the impunity with which such crimes may be committed holds out an inducement to their commission.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN UPPER CANADA.

It is not often that we obtain any information respecting the fugitive slaves in Upper Canada, but in going over our files of American papers, we have discovered a long and interesting letter from Hiram Wilson to a correspondent in the United States, under date, 27th September, 1848, upon the subject. We give such parts of it as contain the information required. We regret to find that, at all the stations referred to, there is a considerable amount of privation endured by those who have so zealously devoted themselves to the welfare of this interesting portion of our fellow-creatures.—

"The coloured population of Canada has been variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand. As the laws here know no man by the colour of his skin, there has never been a distinct census taken of them. I think the number would fall a little short of 20,000; some having emigrated to the West Indies, and many returned to the Northern States, where they are comparatively safe, though not constitutionally so. As an asylum for the fugitive slave, Canada West is a desirable country, much more so than is generally supposed. The climate is mild and salubrious, the soil unusually fertile and productive, and bountifully rewards the hand of industry. The fugitive having been accustomed to toil in the South, can, if industrious, subsist here comfortably; if lazy, he will suffer. As among the white inhabitants, some are more industrious, and consequently more comfortable and prosperous, than others. Recently there has been a marked decrease in the emigration to this country from the 'house of bondage,' for the reason that civilization is increasing in the Northern States, and many are stopping by the way. Should barbarism entirely disappear from the North, and the golden rule of Christianity, which is loudly professed, become the governing principle, the fugitive slave would no longer be compelled to fly naked and desolate to the realms of Victoria for liberty and protection. I have the pleasure of saying, that fugitive slaves are now better furnished with the means of

comfort on their way than formerly; hence their necessities are not so great after they get here. What they most need is instruction, as they generally come into Canada deplorably ignorant of letters. At three different points they are receiving instruction, viz., Amherstburg, twenty miles below Detroit; at Dawn, sixty miles from Detroit, and twenty from the St. Clair river; and at the Queen's Bush, fifty miles north-west of the head of lake Ontario. At these points the Gospel is preached regularly, education promoted, and clothing, books, &c., distributed among the destitute. At Amherstburg, Isaac J. Rice and his wife, formerly from Northern Ohio, and Miss Armida Gibbs, of Boston, are labouring with becoming zeal. Fugitives more frequently reach that point than any other in Canada. At Queen's Bush, where the settlement is large, John S. Brooks, formerly from Massachusetts, and his wife, from Bloomfield, Me., are labouring with Christian fortitude and fidelity, in peculiarly trying circumstances; also, Elias E. Kirkland and his wife, who, previously to 1846, spent two years in Dawn. Brother K. is a worthy, faithful man, and I am happy to learn that the Wesleyans at the East have undertaken to support him. At Dawn, the writer of this is on hand, serving as a missionary, local and at large, endeavouring to do his duty, aided by his wife and Mrs. Lorana Parker, the latter from Oneida Co., New York. She has for several years had the charge of the juvenile school, a better than which is not to be found in this part of Canada. Number of scholars thirty. She requires a new school-house, and might have forty to fifty scholars. The Manual Labour Institute is not at present in so flourishing a condition as is desirable. It has never accomplished much in the summer season, for the reason that young men choose to be out at service; in the winter it is usually thronged. There is not so much encouragement for educating adults as youths and children, and the trustees are disposed to attend more to the latter, and as soon as practicable to open a department for the reception and instruction of orphans between the ages of seven and fourteen years. Dawn is the only place in Canada where property is held by trustees for the advancement of education. Here it consists of 300 acres of the very best of land, at the head of navigation, on a beautiful stream. 100 acres improvement; a few buildings, including a steam saw-mill, worth about 3,000 dollars. The whole property might be estimated at about 12,000 dollars.

"Here are vast resources yet undeveloped, by means of which thousands of coloured people might obtain a comfortable livelihood. The place is new, and the population small, but rapidly increasing. A nucleus has been formed, around which great interests may yet cluster. This settlement is, as it should be, surrounded and somewhat interspersed with white people. I have always opposed exclusive settlements, and am equally opposed to exclusive schools. Let white and coloured people mingle together, and have their children educated together in the same schools, and the low, vulgar prejudices which prevail would soon disappear. A considerable number of the coloured children of Canada have free access to existing schools, in common with white children. This has been brought about since my efforts commenced among them. One word in regard to our support. We are here serving the cause of philanthropy as volunteers, having no regular or reliable support guaranteed us from any source under the heavens. We work under no sectarian auspices. Our mission is purely anti-slavery, and if entitled to the confidence of abolitionists, ought to be supported by them."

In a postscript to the above, Hiram Wilson says, "that in addition to the labourers noted above, who have come from Canada to the United States, there are several coloured men who are doing much good for the benefit of their brethren."

EXTENSION OF SLAVERY INTO THE NEW TERRITORIES RECENTLY ACQUIRED BY THE UNITED STATES.

The following extract from President Polk's recent Message to Congress will show the views taken by him of "the Wilmot Proviso," and the subtle policy he recommends to prevent it from becoming the law of the country. Under the head of our Foreign Intelligence some important extracts will be found, which show that the slaveholders have determined to take possession of portions of the new territories, if need be, by force of arms, and to carry their slaves with them; this is precisely the course which they adopted in Texas, and which succeeded in turning that country, which was entirely free from slavery under the Mexican dominion, into a Slave State under the Republic of the United States. We are of opinion that unless the Wilmot Proviso pass into a law speedily, no measures, however fraudulent or violent, will be refrained from by the worst class of slaveholders for accomplishing their purposes. Should they be able to carry their intended projects into effect, they will prevent the better class of emigrants from going to the new country, and then, in spite of every effort, they will form Slave States, where it is equally to the advantage of

the United States in general, and of the Free States in particular, that freedom should be established :—

"You may be able, at the present session, to approach the adjustment of the only domestic question which seriously threatens, or probably ever can threaten, to disturb the harmony and successful operation of our system. The question, he says, is rather abstract than practical. Whether slavery ever can or would exist in any portion of the acquired territory, even if it were left to the option of the slaveholding States themselves to decide, from the nature of the climate and production, is a question; in much the larger portion of these United States it is certain it could never exist, and in the remainder the probabilities are it would not; however this may be, the question, involving as it does a principle of equality of rights of the separate and several States as equal co-partners in the confederacy, should not be disregarded in organizing governments over the territory. No duty imposed on Congress by the Constitution requires that they should legislate on the subject of slavery, while their power to do so is not only seriously questioned, but denied by many of the soundest exponents of that instrument. Whether Congress shall legislate or not, the people of the acquired territories, when assembled in a convention to form State Constitutions, will possess the sole and exclusive power to determine for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits. If Congress abstain from interfering with the question, the people of these territories will be left free to adjust this question as they may think proper when they apply for admission as States into the Union; and no enactment of Congress could restrain the people of any of the sovereign States of the Union, North or South, slaveholding or non-slaveholding, from determining the character of their own domestic institutions as they may deem wise and proper. Any and all the States possess this right, and Congress cannot deprive them of it. If the whole subject be referred to the judiciary, all parts of the Union should cheerfully acquiesce in the final decision of this tribunal."

ILLUSTRATIONS OF AMERICAN SLAVERY.

A father emancipates his own son and his mother; he dies, having devised his property to his son; the Supreme Court of Mississippi declares the act of emancipation to be an offence against morality, &c.,—declares the son and mother to be slaves,—sets aside the father's will, and gives them and the property to distant relatives.

The case of *Hinds v. Brazealle*, of which a synopsis is presented above, illustrates in a very striking manner the practical working of slavery. It may be found in the second volume of Howard's *Mississippi Reports*, 837.

The facts are these. Elisha Brazealle, a Mississippi planter, lived with a coloured woman, his slave, as his wife. By her he had a son, named John Monroe Brazealle. In 1828, he left Mississippi and resided for some time in Ohio, bringing with him his son and the mother of his son, for the purpose of emancipating them. While in Ohio, he executed a deed of emancipation, setting both free, and shortly after returned with them to his residence in Jefferson county, Mississippi. Some years afterwards he died, having made a will, in which he recited the deed of emancipation, declared his intention to ratify it, and devised all his property to his son, acknowledging him in the will to be such.

The more distant relations of Elisha Brazealle,—how distant does not appear,—filed a bill, claiming to be heirs at law, and as such, not only entitled to the property devised, but to the possession of their relatives, John Monroe Brazealle and his mother, as property also, on the ground that the deed of emancipation and the will were void under the laws of Mississippi.

This claim, which shocks every principle of justice, and every sentiment of humanity, was sustained by the Supreme Court of Mississippi.

Some passages of the opinion of the Court, delivered by Chief Justice Sharkey, whose own name seems more appropriate than his official designation, are worthy of especial notice, as illustrating the inversion and subversion of all moral distinctions, by the adoption of the idea of property in men.

We quote these passages, indicating the most remarkable by italics, and leave them to the reflection of our readers without further comment:—

"To give it—the deed of emancipation—validity, would be in the first place a violation of the declared policy, and contrary to a

positive law of the State. The policy of a State is indicated by the general course of legislation on a given subject, and we find that free negroes are deemed offensive, because they are not permitted to emigrate to, or remain in the State. They are allowed few privileges, and subjected to heavy penalties for offences. They are required to leave the State in thirty days after notice, and in the meantime give security for good behaviour; and those of them who can lawfully remain, *must register, and carry with them their certificates, or they may be committed to gaol.* It would also violate a positive law passed by the legislature expressly to maintain this settled policy, and to prevent emancipation. *No owner can emancipate his slave, but by a deed or will properly attested or acknowledged in Court, and on proof to the legislature that such slave has performed some meritorious act for the benefit of his master, or some distinguished service for the State; and the deed or will can have no validity, until ratified by the SPECIAL ACT of the legislature.* * * * The state of the case shows conclusively that the contract had its origin in an offence against morality, pernicious and detestable as an example. But, above all, it seems to have been planned and executed with a fixed design to evade the rigour of the laws of this State.

"The acts of the party in going to Ohio with the slaves, and there executing the deed, and his immediate return with them to this State, point with unerring certainty to his purpose and object. The laws of this State cannot be thus defrauded of their operation by one of our own citizens. * * * The consequence is, that the negroes, John Monroe and his mother, are still slaves, and a part of the estate of Elisha Brazealle. * * * John Monroe, being a slave, cannot take the property as devised; and I apprehend it is equally clear that it cannot be held in trust for him."

Thus the learned and humane *Sharkey*, Chief Justice of the High Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of Mississippi, cautiously avoiding the well-known principle of law, declared even by the Courts of Louisiana, that a slave once enfranchised by being removed by his master's consent beyond the jurisdiction of the laws enslaving him, into the jurisdiction of a State where slavery is not tolerated, can never be re-enslaved, declares that the merciful act of Brazealle, in taking his wife and son into Ohio for the purpose of emancipation, is a fraud on the operation of the laws of Mississippi, and (with one fell swoop) consigns the mother and son into perpetual slavery, and their property, bequeathed to them by a husband and father, to distant and unknown relatives.

REVOLTING SPECTACLE.

One of those revolting spectacles which are seen wherever the system of African slavery is tolerated, was presented in the streets of our city, on Sunday morning last. A gang of negroes, consisting of persons of both sexes, accompanied by a white man, on their way to a southern market, passed along Chestnut street, *as the bells of the various churches were calling on Christians to assemble at their respective places of worship.* In front of the procession was a large waggon, in which were thickly stowed several women and children. This was followed by forty-three men and boys walking, several of them chained together, the whole under the charge of a man on horseback. This miserable spectacle excited the honest indignation of our citizens, who regarded it as a direct insult offered to them, and the day, and the hour. We have heard several of our most respectable citizens speak of this outrage on the feelings of a Christian community, all of whom concurred in reprobating it in the strongest possible terms. And yet, such spectacles are the necessary adjuncts of the system of slavery. Wherever it prevails, they will be seen. We have never heard any one speak of the slave-traders who are engaged in the internal slave-trade, without denouncing them and their accursed traffic. They are everywhere looked upon as unworthy of the least respect, and their society is shunned by all. And yet men are found, who, for a base love of money, will consign themselves and families to universal contempt; and others are found, who, for the sake of a few pitiful dollars, will sustain these men in their traffic by selling their slaves to them. We earnestly hope the day is not very distant, when our beloved commonwealth, so honoured and honourable in other respects, will get rid of its system of bondage, and along with it, all its revolting adjuncts.—*Louisville Examiner.*

NOTICE.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER is published on the first of every month, at a cost of FIVE SHILLINGS per annum, payable in advance, if ordered through the Office, 27, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON. It may also be supplied through the usual newsvendors.

We beg to call the especial attention of our friends to this notice, it being very desirable that the organ of the Society should have a more extended circulation, not only on account of its extensive information on the deeply important subject of slavery and the slave-trade, but also that an extensive gratuitous circulation, both at home and abroad, may be continued.

The Anti-Slavery Reporter.

LONDON, MONDAY, JANUARY 1st, 1849.

The year which has just terminated has been marked by great events, into the history of which it is not our province to enter, farther than to record their bearing upon the personal freedom and social elevation of the most oppressed portions of mankind. The convulsions which have shaken Germany to its very foundations, have issued in the complete overthrow of every form of serfage and involuntary servitude which oppressed and degraded its multitudinous people. This is a great gain for humanity, and its issues, we trust, will not only secure to the labourer the full reward of his toil, but develop his intelligence, advance his civilization, and promote, in the best sense of the term, his happiness. As a consequence of the French revolution of February last, the entire system of slavery, whether regulated by the *Code Noir*, in Martinique and Guadeloupe, Bourbon and Cayenne, or by Mohammedan law in Algiers, or by life-contracts in Senegal, has been swept away; and, henceforth, no portion of the French soil, in any part of the world, will be allowed to be defiled by the presence of that criminal institution. Linked with this great event is the emancipation of the slave population in the Danish islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John. We intimated some time since that the Government had fixed the year 1850 as the period of complete emancipation; but it has been found utterly impossible to delay it, under the pressure of events which hastened the abolition of slavery in the French colonies, and therefore the decree of freedom has been issued, and the people are rejoicing in their liberty. It is to be deplored that the transition from slavery to freedom has not been accomplished without bloodshed; but the guilt which has marred the glory of this great event, is clearly traceable to the oppressors, and not to the oppressed.

In other parts of the world the anti-slavery cause is in a hopeful state: we allude particularly to the United States. The recent presidential election has called forth an amount of determined resistance to the slave power, which makes it tremble in its high places. It is clear that the dominion of slavery on the American continent is to be kept within its present limits. The tone of all the leading journals in the Free States is explicit upon this point. Even those which have hitherto been devoted to the interests of the South, warn the slaveholders to be content with what they already possess. The *Courier and Enquirer*, which is content "that slavery shall remain as it is," says, that "Whigs and Democrats are all equally committed to the principle of non-extension, with those who make it the sole article of their creed;" and adds, "There has not been, within our knowledge, a single candidate for Congress in any northern district who has ventured to avow himself in favour of extending slavery into New Mexico and California, or in favour of any measure which might, directly or indirectly, lead to that result." It further states, for the information of the South, that "there is among the people, in all the non-slaveholding States, a deep and abiding conviction that slavery, as it exists in the Southern section of the Union, involves a moral wrong—that it is injurious to the moral, social, and industrial interests of the country—that it is a stain upon our reputation in the eyes of the world, and a serious drawback upon our progress in that great career of freedom which lies before us. This sentiment amounts, with the great majority of our people, in depth and in earnestness, to a religious principle; and denunciation against it, as unnecessary and fanatical, only strengthens it, as the hurricane strengthens the oak, by forcing it to shoot deeper, and

widen the roots that give it life." In the Free Soil party, which has been created by Southern resistance, "the old fire of abolition" smoulders, which it warns the South not to blow into a flame, lest it should spread far beyond its ancient limits, and involve the whole country in a conflagration. It is expected that the "Wilmot proviso" will receive the sanction of Congress; but, whilst some assert that General Taylor will sanction it, others believe that, true to his slaveholding instincts, he will veto it. In the meantime, we are happy to find that there is a growing party in the district of Columbia, the seat of the Federal Government, who are determined to rid it of the presence of slavery. In the great contest which is going on, we sincerely trust the Abolitionists will neither abandon, nor lose sight for a single instant, of their great principles, but that, amidst the contentions of party, they will hold their banner high, and maintain their glorious position of "NO COMPROMISE WITH SLAVERY."

We devoutly thank the Divine Being for the progress of human freedom, and pray that His blessing may rest on the anti-slavery cause during the present year; and whilst we do this, we earnestly entreat our fellow-labourers, in every part of the kingdom, to sustain the efforts of the Anti-Slavery Committee, by their generous contributions, their personal efforts, and their prayers.

It is expected that some decisive step will be taken by the House of Commons, during its next session, in relation to the slave-trade. The startling facts produced in evidence before the Committee appointed to inquire into the measures best adapted to secure its final extinction, will not be allowed to slumber within the covers of blue books, or be disposed of without serious and earnest debates. Too many parties are interested in the solution of the great questions, which the continued existence of the slave-trade involves, to allow it to be lightly dealt with, or disposed of hastily. It is not likely, however, that it will very early engage the attention of the House of Commons, as the Committee of the last session intend to ask permission to sit again, and to resume their inquiries, with a view of completing their report, by producing a remedy for that great iniquity. This will give the anti-slavery body throughout the kingdom some additional time for preparing petitions, recommending, what appears to the Anti-slavery Committee, a complete remedy, founded upon our treaty-stipulations with Spain and Brazil and their own laws; and which is open to no objection, either on the score of injustice or expense.

In another part of our paper will be found a report of an anti-slavery meeting recently held at Ipswich, at which Mr. Scoble, the Secretary of the Anti-slavery Society, explained the course intended to be pursued in relation to the slave-trade. The meeting at Ipswich was preceded by one held at Rochester, and succeeded by others held at Woodbridge, Colchester, Norwich, St. Ives, Houghton, Cambridge, and Saffron-Walden, all of which were well attended; and after hearing Mr. Scoble's statements of the present extent and horrors of the slave-trade—the bad faith of the Spanish and Brazilian Governments—the inefficiency of the cruising system for its suppression, petitions were adopted recommending the House of Commons to address the Queen that instructions might be given to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to demand of Spain and Brazil the liberation from slavery of all Africans, who, contrary to treaty, have been illicitly introduced into their colonies and territories respectively; and that should they evade the demand, or unduly procrastinate its fulfilment, then to notify to them that measures will be adopted to exclude their produce from the British markets, until such time as slavery itself be abolished therein, or the treaties be completely and honourably fulfilled.

The latest intelligence from Africa says, that "slaves are in abundance in all the slaving haunts in the Bight. The trade is beginning again in the lee Bights; in fact our cruising, as at present ordered, appears rather to stimulate the traders to increased exertions, and that they succeed to their fullest expectations we all here feel thoroughly convinced." The writer adds—"We hope the monster humbug of our system will be thoroughly shown up; for, while it is admittedly useless and expensive, it dooms our cruisers to a life worse than slavery itself." Another correspondent writes—"The principal part of the activity on the coast consists in capturing empty slavers, the loss of which is regularly calculated by slave merchants;" and, it is added, "six hundred slaves were lately murdered by the chiefs at Palma, who were unable to dispose of them." Surely it is high time that a

remedy should be applied to so fearful an evil as this, and that our friends should be everywhere roused to action, and labour with their accustomed energy in this great field of Christian philanthropy. The remedy proposed by the Committee is a practical one, and only requires the full weight of public opinion to make it successful, both with the Parliament and with the Government. Nor should exertions be confined to this country alone; the colonies should put forth all their strength in the same direction. It affords us sincere pleasure to find that the legislative bodies in Jamaica, Trinidad, and Barbadoes, have taken up this question with earnestness and zeal. Let not our friends, in any of the colonies, be behind them in memorializing Government, and petitioning Parliament, for it only requires united efforts on the part of the people, and honest dealings on the part of our Government, to terminate within this year both slavery and the slave-trade in the Spanish colonies and Brazil. No time should be lost.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the summary which we have given in this month's *Reporter* of the Report of the Select Committee on the Growth of Cotton in India. Though it adds nothing to our previous information on this important subject, it gives weight to the representations which the Anti-Slavery Committee have, on various occasions, made to the Government. Without entering into a consideration of all the topics brought under our attention in the Report, there are two which demand special attention. The first is the mode in which revenue is raised in many parts of India. On this point the Committee earnestly recommend that "long leases and moderate assessments" be the policy adopted by the East India Company in the disposal of its land, in the various Presidencies to which it is applicable, instead of the present uncertain, variable, and most objectionable mode of levying the land-tax, where a better system has not already obtained. We are firmly persuaded that, both as a question of revenue and of extended cultivation, the principle laid down is a correct one; and that unless it be followed up with energy by the Company, neither the abject condition of the peasantry can be mitigated, nor the resources of the country be fully developed. The second topic to which we would direct attention is the vast importance of increasing the means of internal transit. On this point the Committee direct attention to two modes of accomplishing this object. The Company can apply part of its revenues upon suitable roads, and repay the outlay by the levy of tolls when absolutely necessary; and they can give every possible facility to the construction of railroads. "It is impossible," say the Committee, "to urge too strongly upon all those who are in any way responsible for the management of Indian affairs, the necessity of special and early attention being directed to this important subject." In this we entirely agree. The great want of India, in addition to an equitable adjustment of the land-tax, is cheap land-carriage, but that cannot be obtained without railroads.

India, with her swarming millions, is almost our poorest customer, when viewed relatively to its population. It only takes one shilling per head of our manufactured goods of all kinds, whereas South America and the Foreign West Indies take from us these goods at the rate of about ten shillings per head. The cotton manufactures exported to the latter countries amount to six shillings per head: India takes at the rate of eightpence per head. But if India could be raised to be a customer to us at the rate of South America, we should export to that country as great a value of manufactured goods as we now send to all parts of the world; in other words, we should employ twice as many men, factories, and ships, as we now do, in carrying on our external commerce. Now, we think it can be demonstrated that the great reason why India is not such a customer as South America, is the want of cheap carriage of its agriculture from the interior to the coast, in payment. India supplies us with one-eighth of the cotton we now consume; it could supply us with nearly all, if it had the means of suitable and rapid carriage to the coast. Under present circumstances, probably, it can supply little or no more, if those means be not afforded. Now a railway, of 200 miles in length, from Bombay towards the cotton districts, would ensure a vast increase in the supply of cotton, and would be the commencement of a state of things in which India would double our export trade, as we have before stated.

It is a lamentable fact that, for want of such accommodation as a railroad, while India in general takes from us eightpence per head per annum, in cotton manufactures, that particular part of

it which is connected with Bombay, *by land*, takes only at the rate of threepence per head per annum. Five-sixths of the external commerce of Bombay is derived from other countries, and other parts of India, and not from that section with which it is connected by land; that is, for all the external commerce of Bombay, except one-sixth, a tract of land, 300 miles or more in length and breadth, might just as well be a desert or a sea;—not, however, from want of acceptable products, but from want of the means of carrying them.

It is apart from the object we have in view, to show that such a railway as we contemplate would pay well, or it might be demonstrated that it would yield handsome profits, and be a capital investment of property; but, looking at the good it would effect for India, the security it would give to our manufacturing interests, and, above all, the mighty blow it would strike at slavery in the United States, we cannot but hope that it may speedily be realized, and that every *bond fide* attempt to supply India with so great a desideratum may meet with generous encouragement and every facility from Government.

We hope to give an analysis of the most important parts of the evidence laid before the Committee in our next number.

A most nefarious effort is being made, at the present time, in Trinidad, to re-enact a Slave Code for that island. It is proposed that, in the first instance, it shall affect the liberty of immigrants only, but it will be readily conceived that, if it be found to work well for the planters, it will soon be extended to all the emancipated classes.

By referring to an article in the present *Reporter*, entitled "Pro-slavery resolutions of the Trinidad Legislative Assembly," our readers will find that it is henceforth determined to subject all immigrants introduced under the bounty system to the following regulations:—viz., They are to be "bound to a particular estate for a term, *not less* than five years, nor determinable, in any case, before the age of twenty-one;" they are to be allocated at "the discretion of the governor;" in case of the ownership of the estate to which they are bound being changed, the governor is empowered "to bind the servant to some other estate for the residue of the term;" the servants to be supplied with food, clothing, medical attendance, and wages, "to be so adjusted that, after the first year, the allowance of food, &c. shall cease, and the contract servant be paid by wages;" they "shall be bound to labour from sunrise to sunset, with the exception of hours for meals;" and they shall not be allowed "to go off the estate without a pass or licence from the person in charge of the estate."

To compensate them for this total loss of all the attributes of personal freedom,—the liberty to choose their own employment and employers, whether in town or country,—to stipulate with their employers for the wages to be paid in return for their labour,—the right of locomotion, and the disposal of their own time, in the way most agreeable to themselves,—they are to have "a portion of time, exclusive of Sunday, for attendance at village schools," and, on the completion of their servitude, whenever that may be, to have "a village allotment, in localities to be selected by the governor:"—but the contract, in all its conditions, is to be enforced "by imprisonment with hard labour, which term shall be made good by the contract servant to his master, by a proportionate extension of his term of service."

We have read this scheme of coercion with indignation, and, did we not find it asserted, we could not have believed that the governor of a British colony would have dared to have suggested so unjust and unconstitutional a measure. It is, however, said that Lord Harris is acting under the instructions of Lord Grey, and that he is prepared to add to the rigours of such a code as we have described, a system of registration of the labourers, and a poll-tax to enforce it. Now, much as we have reason to suspect his lordship of no favourable inclinations towards the labourers in the colonies, we cannot believe that a British nobleman, so renowned for his ancestry, and so proud of his claims, would be willing to forfeit general respect and confidence by so flagrant a departure from every just principle and constitutional right. The friends of the anti-slavery cause must, however, be on the alert, or the freedom which has been so dearly won for the colonies will soon be so only in name.

Biography.

ROBERT LINDOE, M. D.

We have been favoured with the following notice of this estimable man, who is lately deceased. From our intimate acquaintance with his character, we are able to bear testimony to his devoted and praiseworthy exertions on behalf of the African race.

"Few men during the last half century have been the means of accomplishing more good, in a quiet, unostentatious manner, than the late Dr. Lindoe. His heart overflowed with love and sympathy for his fellow-creatures. He laboured hard, and he laboured long for the cause of the oppressed and down-trodden slaves, and heartily and liberally assisted every effort for their improvement and emancipation. Many were the plans suggested by his benevolent heart for their advantage. One proposition caused much consideration to himself and the late Sir T. F. Buxton, (then Mr. Buxton,) but as many difficulties were presented, it was abandoned, and after the emancipation of our colonies, the project became unnecessary. Still his ardent mind desired to carry out one of his schemes—the imparting of Christian instruction and useful knowledge to some of the most intelligent of the African race, who had hitherto been unnoticed and almost unknown. A variety of circumstances united in causing the fulfilment of his wishes, and thus he was enabled, after many inquiries and continued exertions, to establish a mission to the Foulah tribes on Macarthy's island, river Gambia, Western Africa. For five years did this friend of the negro, in declining age, and with enfeebled health, amidst many other and pressing claims upon his sympathy and pecuniary assistance, nobly work to support by private benevolence a mission among a people who have ever been severe sufferers from the slave-trade, but who, possessing intellect, industry, and many estimable qualities, strengthened his favourite hope that they might be the instruments, under God, of conveying the glad tidings of salvation to their more benighted brethren. For the better promotion of this object, he assisted in raising funds to build a college for the instruction of the sons of native kings, chiefs, &c., for the translation of the Scriptures into the Mandingo language, &c. The Wesleyan Society afterwards took the mission under their charge. When age and increasing infirmities prevented Dr. Lindoe from using his wonted exertions for the benefit of the African race, still they were not forgotten in the chamber of sickness, nor during his latest moments. Dr. Lindoe, for many years, liberally contributed to the Anti-Slavery cause; he was truly the friend of the poor and needy, the wretched, and the forsaken; cheerfully devoting his time and substance to every object which was calculated to promote the welfare of mankind. He resided for many years in the neighbourhood of Southampton, where his name is loved and honoured. He died at Carlton Terrace, Clifton, September 4th, in his eighty-third year, relying on the righteousness and atoning blood of Christ his Saviour. 'Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace.'"

Home Intelligence.

THE SLAVE-TRADE AND ITS REMEDY.—ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AT IPSWICH.

A numerous meeting of those interested in the Anti-Slavery movement was held at the Temperance Hall, Ipswich, on Monday evening, the 11th ult., to listen to an address from JOHN SCOBLE, Esq.,—deputation from the Anti-Slavery Society of London—and to consider the present condition of the slave-trade, and the best means that can be adopted for its effectual remedy.

J. C. CONBOLD, Esq., M.P., who was called to the chair, said, it would, probably, be a matter of surprise to some that he had ventured to take the chair on that occasion, being, he regretted to say, somewhat imperfectly acquainted with the subject that was to be brought under their notice; but the request was so made to him that he could not for a moment hesitate complying with it, because he felt it to be his duty, in the position which he had the honour to hold in this town, to devote himself at all times to their service, and to the service of any cause so important as that which would be the subject of discussion that evening—so important, not only to the interests of this kingdom, but also to the interests of humanity. The gentlemen who asked him to take the chair told him that it would not be considered that, in doing so, he committed himself to any opinions. There might be various opinions upon such an important subject; and it would be, of course, extremely improper that he should so commit himself, for the question had been the subject of investigation before a very talented committee of the House of Commons during a great part of the last session. The labours of that committee were not concluded; they had not arrived at any definite opinion. And if a committee, constituted as that was, should have arrived at no definite

opinion, after the evidence of the very able men, so ably brought out as the evidence was brought out before that committee, it would be presumption, indeed, in him, to pretend to say that he had formed any decided opinion upon the subject. When he said any decided opinion upon the subject, he did not wish to be misunderstood; that it should be supposed that he had not formed a decided opinion upon the main subject. He thought there could be but one opinion upon that; the horrors and atrocities committed under the system which had been pursued with reference to the slave-trade, could admit of no doubt and no argument. He should not, however, attempt to address them upon the subject himself; he should have the pleasure of introducing to them a gentleman whose talents, whose assiduity, whose labours and co-operation with the veterans of the cause, rendered him peculiarly able to explain, not only his own views, but the views of those who had taken the greatest interest in the subject. He would not detain them further than to introduce to them John Scoble, Esq., who would have the honour of addressing them, and to whom they would, he was sure, listen with the utmost attention. He would mention, that he extremely regretted that one friend of theirs, who had taken great interest in the matter, was prevented from being present, as he had intended; for the present, at all events—but he hoped they would soon see him amongst them—he meant, Mr. Richard Dykes Alexander.

Mr. SCOBLE said the Chairman had called their attention to the labours of a parliamentary committee, which, during the last session of Parliament, directed its attention to the great question which was to engage their consideration that evening. The object of that parliamentary committee was to find, if it were possible, a remedy for the slave-trade. He did not wonder that gentlemen placed in the Chairman's position used the language of caution in addressing a public audience. He was quite aware that it was not usually the habit of men in parliament to commit themselves; but they would, at all events, consider that he (the Chairman) was committed to the main object they had in view, and that was the suppression of the slave-trade. So far, he had no doubt whatever that they should have his concurrence; and he hoped, in the course of the evening, to be able to adduce reasons why he should sustain and support that particular remedy for the slave-trade which he should have the honour to lay before them. The slave-trade! Was it not a marvel that they should meet together on the present occasion for the purpose of discussing measures for the extinction of the slave-trade? What! had the labours of the late venerable Thomas Clarkson utterly failed of accomplishing the object he had so much at heart? Had all the eloquence and ability of Mr. Wilberforce, in particular, failed of accomplishing the object to which he devoted himself? No! that object, although it had not been wholly gained, yet had not been wholly lost. Though we had not been able, as yet, to put down the foreign African slave-trade, to the immortal honour of this country be it said, the Anglo-African slave-trade had been put down. The slave-trade as formerly carried on by Denmark, and France, and Portugal, and Sweden, and the United States, had also been abolished. So that, notwithstanding we had on the present occasion deeply to lament that the slave-trade should exist in any part of the world, or be carried on by any professedly Christian Government, all their labours and sacrifices had not been lost. If he mistook not, the labours of those eminent men had laid a foundation for the ultimate extinction of that great crime which had so long desolated Africa, and disgraced and afflicted the human race. But we were not merely to look at the results of the labours of those eminent persons; we were to consider that, as a consequence of their efforts to extinguish the slave-trade, slavery itself had been abolished in every part of the British empire. At the time when Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Clarkson were devoted to the removal of the African slave-trade, there were in our own British colonies nearly a million of slaves, and in our East India possessions also there were millions of slaves; but now there was not a slave to be found in any part of the British dominions, whether in the West Indies, in South America, on the coast of Africa, or in British India. And we could go further than this; we could point, at the present moment, to the gratifying fact, that the French colonies of Martinique, Guadeloupe, Bourbon, and Guiana, had been delivered from the crime of the slave-trade, and from the curse of slavery itself. Denmark had also followed the example of Great Britain; so had Sweden; and Holland was upon the point of emancipating all her colonies. He had little doubt that in the course of a few years we should have to rejoice not only over the extinction of the slave-trade, but of slavery itself, among all professedly Christian and civilised powers. We were met that evening to help forward that great consummation; and to the Chairman, and every gentleman that represented public opinion in the House of Commons, we should look to sustain the prayer of our petitions, in order that we might accomplish, for Brazil and the Spanish colonies, what we had already secured for our own colonists—the entire abolition of slavery. Various measures had been proposed for the extinction of the slave-trade. Of course we could only touch by direct legislation that branch of the slave-trade with which our own countrymen were connected previously to its abolition by this country. All that we could do in reference to the slave-trade, as carried on by foreign powers, was to engage them by treaties to secure the abolition of the slave-trade. With every civilised and Christian power in Europe, and in America, the United States only excepted, and with many Mahomedan princes we had negotiated treaties, the object of which was the suppression of the slave-trade. At present we had to deal more particularly with Spain and with Brazil. Both those powers were under the most solemn engagements to put an end to the slave-trade. They had been so for many years past. Our first treaty with Spain was negotiated in 1817. That treaty contained stipulations on the part of Spain to put an end to the slave-trade in all her transatlantic possessions in the year 1820. Those stipulations gave Great Britain the power of securing the liberty of all slaves illicitly imported into the Spanish possessions from the period that that treaty took effect. Our treaty with Brazil bore date 1826, but it had reference to the previous treaty which Great Britain negotiated with Portugal for the overthrow of the slave-trade in her transatlantic possessions. In the year 1815, our first treaty with Portugal was negotiated. At that time Brazil formed one of the dependencies of Portugal; but in the year 1820 it declared itself independent of Portugal. Then the question came up for consideration, whether Brazil under her new circumstances was bound by the previous treaty with Portugal. That question opened a field for discussion, but, finally, it was terminated by Brazil engaging to accept the Portuguese treaty; consequently, Brazil was brought under all the stipulations of that treaty.

That treaty secured to Great Britain the same rights, in reference to all illicitly introduced slaves, as did the treaty with Spain. So that the case stood thus at the present time. Great Britain had a right to demand of Spain and of Brazil, not only the strict fulfilment of the treaties into which she had entered with Spain and Brazil, so far as the slave-trade was concerned, but she had also the right to demand of Brazil and of Spain, the liberation of all slaves which had been introduced into those countries since the year 1820, so far as Spain was concerned; and since the year 1831, so far as Brazil was concerned. Now, this was the true remedy for the slave-trade. Let our Government avail itself of the power which it had acquired under those treaties, and make the demand boldly and firmly, and, depend upon it, the two greatest scourges which afflicted the human race at the present time would soon cease to exist. To prove how grossly Spain and Brazil had violated their treaty-stipulations with the country, he should have to call their attention to some evidence which had been laid, during many years past, before Parliament. The Chairman was aware that, annually, there were large blue-books laid upon the table of the House of Commons, containing the most decisive evidence of the bad faith of Spain and Brazil, in reference to their treaty-stipulations for the extinction of the slave-trade; but in addition to those papers there was, as they had been already informed, a committee appointed by the House of Commons for the purpose of considering "the best means which Great Britain could adopt for providing for the final extinction of the slave-trade, and were empowered to report the Minutes of Evidence taken before them, from time to time, to the House, and also their opinion upon it." Although it was true that that committee had not as yet given their decision as to the remedy for the extinction of the slave-trade, they had arrived at several important conclusions upon the evidence that had been submitted to them. And what were those conclusions? The first, embodied in its resolutions, was to this effect: that from the year 1798 to the year 1805, two years before the abolition of the slave-trade by this country, the average annual number of negroes exported from Africa to the English, French, Spanish, and other colonies and countries, was 85,000; and that the average mortality connected with this export of slaves was 14 per cent.; 14 in every 100! When he told them that the voyage from Africa to the Brazils, or to the West Indies, did not occupy more than from three to five weeks, they would see what a horrible thing the slave-trade must have been. It was, in point of fact, the murderous character of the slave-trade which so deeply affected the mind and the heart of the venerable Thomas Clarkson; it was the horrors of the middle passage which gave depth and pathos to the eloquence of William Wilberforce in the Commons' House of Parliament; it was the horrors connected with this system which brought forth the powerful denunciations of William Pitt, and excited the burning indignation of Charles James Fox. For this, be it remembered, had never been regarded as a party question in this country, but a question affecting the general interests of humanity. But what did we find was the actual state of the slave-trade at the present moment? Why, that in the year 1847, according to the returns, extremely imperfect as he could prove, but nevertheless, according to the returns laid before the committee, there were exported from Africa to the Spanish colonies, and Brazil, not less than 84,356 slaves. So then we had the melancholy fact before us, that notwithstanding all the efforts of this country to abolish the slave-trade; notwithstanding the costly efforts which we had made—costly, both with respect to human life, and the amount of treasure which we had expended upon this service—we found that the number of slaves actually exported from Africa last year was as great as the number exported from Africa when Thomas Clarkson and William Wilberforce first commenced their glorious labours in this department of Christian philanthropy. But we found also that the mortality connected with the slave-trade, from the time of its abolition by this country down to the present, had increased from 14 per cent. to 25 per cent. The slave-trade, then, had not decreased as to its extent, while its atrocities and horrors had augmented. A variety of opinions were given to account for this melancholy fact; but in his opinion, formed under a very careful survey of all the documents which had been presented to Parliament, this increased mortality had been occasioned by the means to which we had resorted for its suppression. If they wished for the facts upon which that opinion was formed, he would refer them to the evidence taken before the committee. The tabular statement from which we have just quoted, had reference to the movements of the slave-trade from the year 1788 to the year 1847; but with respect to 1848, the committee summed up the evidence in the following passage:—"That during the progress of the present year the slave-trade has been in a state of unusual vigour and activity." He must here state his conviction that the Sugar Act of 1846, followed by the Act of 1848, had led to the increase of the slave-trade. He gave no opinion upon the policy of those Acts, but he spoke of the effect produced by those Acts. Although the Committee was composed of gentlemen of various political opinions, that opinion was also corroborated in a statement of this report. In the eighth resolution passed by the committee it was said that the extent and activity of the African slave-trade, though in some degree affected by foreign interference, and by attempts to restrain it on the coasts of Cuba and Brazil, had been mainly governed by the demand for the productions of slave labour in the markets of Europe; "that the admission of slave-grown sugar into this country had tended so to stimulate the African slave-trade as to render an effectual check more difficult of attainment than at any former period." One of the questions which engaged the attention of this parliamentary committee was the result which had followed the cruising squadron upon the coast of Africa. From the year 1817 up to the present time, we had had squadrons of cruisers upon the coast of Africa, sometimes in the West Indies, watching the islands into which slaves had been imported, and sometimes on the coast of Brazil; and during the last two or three years the squadrons had been increased to a very great extent, and not only increased by this country, but by France and by other powers. Yet, notwithstanding the vast increase of the cruising squadrons on the coast of Africa, in the West Indies, and on the coast of Brazil, what had been the amount of captures as compared with the amount of escapes? He spoke in reference to the slaves. We found the answer in another of the resolutions adopted by the committee; the result of the investigation brings them to the following conclusion, "that the total number of negroes liberated by British cruisers, in the years 1846 and 1847, scarcely exceeded 4 per cent. of the slaves carried off from Africa in these years, as estimated according to the table affixed to the first resolution." Only 4, out of every 100 slaves exported from Africa,

captured by our cruisers! although we were paying at the present moment, to keep those cruisers upon the coast of Africa, £650,000 per annum, without any reference whatsoever to the miscellaneous expenses connected with this same service, and which, he had no doubt, would be found to bring up the total sum to a million per annum. A million per annum for what? To capture 4 per cent. of the slaves exported from Africa. It was impossible that the slave-trade could be put down by these means. The system had proved utterly inefficacious. We had the authority of this committee that the cruising squadron, as a means for putting down the slave-trade, was utterly inefficient; while, on the other hand, it was most costly to the country, both with respect to the treasure which it demanded, and also to the lives which it sacrificed. He had thus glanced at the report of the committee, and he had been led into this train of argument and statement by the Chairman's opening remarks, as he was anxious to place the fact before the audience that, although the parliamentary committee had not as yet given an opinion whether the cruising squadron should be removed from the coast of Africa or not, yet they had formed their opinion upon the inefficiency of the squadron, and, by a collection of the most startling and appalling facts, proved not only the fearful extent of the slave-trade at the present time, but the increased horrors of that trade in connection with the cruising system. Having described some of the atrocities of the slave traffic, which he said far exceeded the dreadful scene enacted on board the *Londonderry* steamer last week, he appealed to the meeting to urge upon the Government the necessity of resuming its negotiations with Spain and Brazil, which had been broken off when Lord Aberdeen took office, with the view of inducing those countries to observe the treaty-stipulations solemnly entered into with this country. If the people of Ipswich did their duty, their Chairman would have to present a petition to the House of Commons for the liberation of the slaves in Cuba and Brazil, which we had a right to demand, and for which we had paid them; and by the liberation of those slaves they would put a final end to the accursed, infernal system of the slave-trade.

The Mayor briefly moved the following resolution:—

"That this meeting learns with deep regret that, notwithstanding the costly efforts which have been made by this country to suppress the foreign African slave-trade, it continues to flourish to an enormous extent, and under circumstances of great atrocity and horror; that this meeting attributes this melancholy state of things, particularly, to the bad faith of the Brazilian and Spanish Governments, and would therefore call upon the Government to demand the freedom of all slaves illicitly introduced into their colonies and territories, respectively, in order to give practical effect to their treaties with this country for the complete abolition of the slave-trade."

The Rev. W. DICKENSON, in seconding the resolution, said his connection with the late Thomas Clarkson had induced him to stand forward on the present occasion. As the representative of one whom God had taken away, he was sure he could give the sanction of his knowledge and experience to the objects that had been brought before them. To give practical effect to their feelings of aversion to the slave-trade, he advised the audience to make a distinction in their purchases between slave-grown and free-grown produce. He was desirous that some of their tradesmen, though they might not feel at liberty to abandon the sale of slave-grown produce, should at the same time expose by the side of the slave-grown that which was free-grown, in order to give their customers an opportunity of purchasing that which their feelings and judgments dictated. In this way, he argued, if there were an increased demand for free-grown produce, and a diminished call for slave-grown produce, the effect would work upon the pockets of the Brazilians, and thus work upon the main question. There would be a less demand for slaves, and, consequently, a diminished trade in the bodies of our African fellow-creatures.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Rev. C. HOLLAND moved, "that a petition in accordance with the foregoing resolution be adopted and signed, and that the representatives in Parliament for this county and borough be requested to support the prayer thereof."

Mr. J. B. ALEXANDER seconded the motion, remarking that if their worthy and respected member for the borough (Mr. Cobbold) supported the prayer of the petition, he could assure him that there was nothing that would unite him more to the respect and honour, and, he might say, affection of his constituents, and those who supported an object of that kind.

The petition having been read at length, the resolution was put to the meeting and carried with one dissentient.

Mr. GOWING, the dissentient in question, said he did not differ from the views of any gentleman as to the horrors of the slave-trade; he should be happy to mitigate them in all countries in the globe. But he must say, from the past proceedings on this question, he very much hesitated in taking any further step, or in sanctioning at a meeting any step, until it had been better considered than he apprehended the question which had been brought before them had been. There was one thing remarkable that had struck him; it was that the petition prayed for the immediate emancipation of a large body of individuals in such a country as Brazil, or in such a country as Cuba. What would be the effect of that? Why, it would be to cause such a convulsion in those countries as it would be absolutely fearful to think of. He should like to see these parties emancipated; but he should like to see, before these remedies were brought before the public, and the public were required to support them as practical measures, that practical safeguards had been taken to prevent any such outbreak as he apprehended.

Mr. SCOBLE said, the meeting must be very much obliged to the gentleman, the solitary dissentient, who had ventured to pit his judgment against the judgment of men who had long studied the subject, not only as a question of principle, but also as to its consequences. It was a mere assumption on the part of that gentleman when he said he did not consider the Anti-Slavery body, or any other person, had sufficiently considered the subject. The Anti-Slavery Society were never in the habit of presenting either facts or principles to the public without having previously well considered them, and without being prepared to defend them, at all times, and against all persons. The gentleman's speech was made up of assumptions. In the first place he assumed either that the Anti-Slavery body was either ignorant of the principles upon which they had based the question, or of the consequences likely to result from the application of those principles. That was mere assumption. He would ask whether

that gentleman had ever studied the question himself? If he might venture an opinion—if he might assume anything, he would assume this, that that gentleman was about as ignorant of the anti-slavery question as any whom it had been his good fortune to meet at a public meeting.

Mr. GOWING—You are assuming a great deal now.

Mr. SCOBLE, not heeding the interruption, continued—With respect to the consequences which that gentleman dreaded, from the measure which they had recommended to the meeting, and which they proposed to recommend to Parliament and the Government,—that gentlemen said, that, if they demanded the immediate and entire abolition of slavery in Cuba and Brazil, the most fearful consequences would result from it. How did that gentleman know that such would be the result? It was a mere assumption on his part, and he (Mr. Scoble) defied him to prove from the emancipation of slaves by this or any other country, whether that emancipation was gradual or immediate, that any consequences, injurious either to the lives or the true interests of the parties holding the slaves, had resulted. So far from that being the case, the actual results were directly in the teeth of the statement which that gentleman had made to the meeting. He appealed to the emancipation which had taken place in the United States, for those which were now free States had been slave States; he appealed to the emancipation which had taken place in our West Indian colonies; he appealed to the emancipation in the French colonies, where 250,000 slaves were emancipated without any kind of preparation whatever; and he asked whether the consequences, which that gentleman assumed would result from the emancipation of the slaves in the Brazilian empire, were of the fearful character he would make them out? No; all the facts of the case were against his assumption. But that gentleman had actually misstated the very character of the petition upon which he had commented. The petition did not ask for the immediate emancipation of the slaves in Brazil; but it asked that the Government should forthwith commence negotiations with Brazil, and with Spain, for the purpose of giving practical effect to the stipulations contained in the treaties already entered into with this country. They would thus perceive that the gentleman had not only assumed a great deal, but had proved his ignorance of the very matter upon which he had commented. They left the question of the how and when to the Government; but he was prepared to say, as an individual, that the slaves of Brazil and of the Spanish colonies were held against all legal title, that they were held under the power of brute force. And he would tell that gentleman they were as much entitled to their liberty now as he himself was entitled to it—he would tell that gentleman that upon Christian principle no man had a right to hold his fellow-man as property—and whatever might be the consequences resulting from immediate abolition, that gentleman should know that immediate abolition stood connected not only with the claims of eternal justice, but with the very spirit of that benign religion of which he trusted he was a disciple. That gentleman would permit him to say that he ought not to have risen in the meeting until he had made himself master of the subject. He was thankful that he had risen, for he had shown, not a good and true ground for his opposition to the petition which they recommended, but his want of information of the real question at issue. Mr. Scoble then quoted from books he had brought with him, to show the atrocious and inhuman cruelties inflicted on the slaves in the barracoons, the middle passage, and in the slave States of South America, and proceeded to say, the tendency of the gentleman's opposition was to continue for some time this wretched state of things—

Mr. GOWING here bawled out, at the top of his voice, No! and then said in explanation, I must speak in that way, because you attack me without any reason at all.

Mr. SCOBLE—I am not attacking you at all.

Mr. GOWING—Yes, you are.

Mr. SCOBLE—I disavow all attacks. I am examining your statements and replying to them. I have no reason for attacking you, because I have not the honour of knowing you. You may be the most humane man in Ipswich for what I know; but I am to judge of your statements by what you say, and I think you have laid yourself open to the remarks I have addressed to the meeting. Mr. Scoble then proceeded to speak again to the main question, and concluded his address by an animated appeal to the audience.

The CHAIRMAN said, as the latter part of the resolution bore reference to himself, he might say that the petition entirely accorded with his own views on the subject. He certainly did not understand the petition in the light that Mr. Gowing understood it, that the word "forthwith" applied to the negotiations meant an indiscriminate and immediate emancipation, but the earliest practicable emancipation. The explanation which the observation made by Mr. Gowing had called forth, had gone a long way to convince many that even were emancipation immediate, it would not be attended with those dangers which were predicted. He thought Mr. Gowing misunderstood in supposing that it was a personal attack. He was sure that nothing could be more courteous than the observations of Mr. Scoble; and he was sure that Mr. Gowing, upon reconsideration, would see that the remarks were only addressed to the observations he made.

Mr. GOWING said, perhaps he made some little mistake as to the word "forthwith," conceiving it to apply to immediate emancipation; but he was led to it by the remarks made by the gentleman, because they all had a tendency to justify immediate emancipation. To his mind there was danger attending it. He would not go into the subject, but if he had the opportunity, and were treated, not as was the custom in that place when a question was asked, he would state his reasons.

Mr. SCOBLE would just say in reply that, if that gentleman could offer sound and solid arguments against immediate emancipation, he was prepared to meet him there or anywhere else.

Mr. J. MAY moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Scoble for the able manner in which he had set forth the subject. He was glad to see that the town of Ipswich took a deep interest in this important subject—for important it was, after what they had heard that night. If they had been in any way disposed to blink at the question of slavery, he thought they would now go home and do all they could to prevent slavery all over the world. If the selection of one sugar from another would have the desired effect, he should be most happy to make the desired selection; but he thought they must strike at the root of the evil, and enforce upon the Government that they should call upon foreign powers to carry out those regulations which had been already passed. As for the danger attending immediate emancipation he did not fear it, for immediate emancipation had

taken place in many parts of the world and no serious consequences had ensued.

Mr. W. D. SIMS seconded the resolution.

Mr. SCOBLE, after acknowledging the vote of thanks, said he did not despair that their friend, who had given a little fillip to the meeting, would, after a night's consideration, feel disposed to sign the petition when it was fairly before him. He concluded by proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Mr. S. RAY seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

At the conclusion of the meeting, a young man rose and referred to the condition of the working classes of this country, but after having been heard for some time the Chairman interposed, and said, as the subject was foreign to the purpose for which the meeting was convened, he could not be heard further. The meeting then separated.

FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

SITTING OF FRIDAY, DEC. 1.

WEST AFRICAN SQUADRON.—M. Billault prefaced the estimate of 3,000,000 francs for this service with a few observations. He reminded the Assembly that the minister of marine had previously announced his intention to reduce the force maintained on the coast of Africa to suppress the slave-trade. He also reminded them that the convention concluded with the British government on the 29th of May, 1845, bound France to keep twenty-six cruisers on the coast of Africa. This convention had been severely criticised in the Chambers at the time it was entered into. Nevertheless, it was impossible to reduce the force permanently, without previously offering some explanations to the cabinet at London. The Assembly would observe, however, that existing circumstances were in favour of their obtaining a modification of the treaty. In point of fact, the British government had instituted an inquiry into the efficacy of the coast blockade, and its mischievous effects on their navy. The evidence was published towards the close of 1847, and presented a melancholy array of facts. The system had not only proved inefficacious to repress the slave-trade, but it had been proved that it was the cause of more negroes being shipped, and of fewer reaching the ports of their destination. As a humane measure it was a perfect nullity. With respect to the whites, the 3,000 sailors on board our twenty-six cruisers, matters were quite as bad. He (M. Billault) was not in a condition to state the losses sustained by French vessels, but the English inquiry had revealed a lamentable state of affairs. One English vessel (the *Eden*) had lost 140 men, out of 150, in a few months; another (the *Bonetta*) had not a man left able to do his duty. It was apparent to all who had read the evidence that the system was inefficacious, and that a number of brave sailors were sacrificed by it. Under these circumstances it was deemed advisable to propose new arrangements to the British cabinet, not with a view to afford facilities to an infamous traffic, but to adopt more efficacious measures, and spare the lives of our sailors. The question of expense, too, was serious. The three millions in the estimate only covered the cost of fuel for the steam-boats. The whole expense of the squadron amounted to nearly ten millions.

M. Dain admitted that the operations of the French and English squadrons had not been entirely successful; but in his opinion this was only a reason for making them more effective. If the reduced estimate were adopted, he anticipated a large extension of the slave-trade. M. Dain argued, that if fewer slaves reached the ports for which they were shipped, it was impossible that more could have been embarked. But it was not enough to aim at checking the trade on the coast of Africa. The republican government, which had emancipated the slaves in the French colonies, should enter into negotiations for the abolition of slavery with the governments of those countries where it still existed.

M. Schoelcher said, he could not contradict what M. Billault had said about the two English vessels, for he had not been aboard them. If it was proved before the English committee, it was probably true; but he had himself been on the coast of Africa, and he assured the Assembly that its unhealthiness was exaggerated. Some constitutions could not stand the climate; but then they were sent back to France. If the African squadron were suppressed, the slave-trade would resume its former activity.

M. Lacrosse believed the whole Assembly sympathised with the wish of the last speaker to suppress the slave-trade. But it remained to inquire whether the obligations contracted by France under the convention of 1845 were not more onerous than the possible results of the system of repression warranted. Under that convention France and England were each bound to maintain a squadron of twenty-six vessels to suppress the slave-trade. But England had conventions with the governments of Spain, Portugal, and Brazil, in virtue of which English cruisers could capture vessels sailing under the flags of those nations, and engaged in the prosecution of the slave-trade. France had no such conventions, except with Sardinia and the Baltic powers. M. Schoelcher himself knew how differently a French and English cruiser were circumstanced in relation to slavers. When a French cruiser captured a slaver, and carried it into a French port, what was the result? For want of conventions, the French tribunals were obliged to admit that the slaver was not a lawful prize. The vessel was of course released. A very considerable number of vessels carried into French ports had been restored to their owners, repaired at the national expense, and damages, to the amount of several millions, had

been paid to their owners. Slavers captured by a French cruiser could only be condemned as pirates; and, in most cases, it was impossible to establish the charge of piracy. The French navy had been decimated by the African service, and nothing had been gained by it. The English officer, on the contrary, who captured a slaver, could, under the conventions which his country had with Spain, Portugal, and Brazil, get it condemned in a British port and sold, and the proceeds divided among his crew. The English navy had some power to repress the slave-trade; the French navy had none. The French sailors were decimated, like the English sailors; on this point there was perfect equality; but the English squadron could check the slavers, the French could not. M. Lacrosse expressed his approbation of the proposed reduction in the estimate, and his regret that it was not greater. He thought the circumstances favourable to the acceleration of the termination of the convention. He adverted to a report that the English Admiralty were about to reduce the force of their West African squadron.

M. de Montreuil approved of the proposed reduction. He pointed out that the resource of sending back sick sailors to France, mentioned by M. Schoelcher, was rendered illusory by the length of time required for communications. He repeated M. Lacrosse's arguments, derived from the want of conventions.

M. Vermihac (Minister of Marine) said, that before the information dwelt upon by M. Billault reached his department, they had resolved upon a diminution in the force of the squadron, to commence from the 1st of January next. The loss of life in the French squadron was doubtless great, but it was less than in the English, on account of the difference of the habits of the sailors of the two countries. The government felt convinced that one or two vessels added to the force required for the protection of their African colony would, with the assistance of England, be sufficient to suppress the infamous traffic which had been abolished by the decree of the republic.

M. Schoelcher explained, that far from objecting to negotiation with England on the subject, he thought it absolutely necessary. He reminded the Assembly, that the reduction of the African squadron had commenced under the ministry of M. Arago, and that his friends, consequently, could not be suspected of wishing to keep things as they had been. He only wished to protest against giving up the idea of suppressing the slave-trade.

The estimate was then passed.

PRO-SLAVERY RESOLUTIONS OF THE TRINIDAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Council, 2nd November, 1848.

The Attorney-General rose and addressed the Board as follows:—

I rise in obedience to your lordship's instructions to propose to the Council certain resolutions on the subject of immigration. These resolutions will be read by the Clerk of the Council, and the Board will probably fix an early day for discussing them in detail. He then proceeded to say:—The loan which was offered by the Home Government was proposed by them to be given for certain objects to be selected by the colony, and approved by the Secretary of State. These objects were roads, railroads, immigration, &c. These objects were all fitted for colonies in a state of prosperity—a state of progress—when their thought at present was how to save themselves from entire ruin. The offer came also almost too late; it was at the eleventh hour. At present, labour was in a state of the most complete disorganisation throughout the colony; it was everywhere fluctuating and uncertain. In giving freedom to the slave, in carrying out the noble act of abolition, Britain had not gone far enough. She gave freedom, but had not placed the former slave in a condition to enjoy it. Most of them had no more wants than mere savages, and in this genial clime those wants were so easily supplied, that there was no pressure on them to induce them to labour. If it had not been for the increase of labour which the island had received, the cultivation of the estates could hardly be carried on. It was a question what had become of the labour freed at the emancipation of the slaves, and the 15,000 labourers since introduced. He calculated that there were 10,000 men, for whose labour there was no accounting. [Mr. Fuller—It was easy enough to account for it. Three years' labour, when labour was paid for at a higher rate than anywhere else on the face of the earth, enabled them now to live without. They used to get from fifty cents to one dollar.] The high wages formerly given had now ceased, but the cessation had not been productive of the benefits expected. It was still as hard to get labour as ever. The owners of estates were dispirited, and properties were being sold at a merely nominal price. And this falling off had taken place, first, from the last act of the Home Government, and, in a lesser degree, from the want of continuous labour. He considered that, in consequence of the indisposition to labour evinced by our peasantry, it was still important that they should have more labourers, and these labourers were offered them now by means of the proposed loan; and at the same time he thought that when introduced they should not be allowed to be as others had been, just savages let loose. He wished them to be free; but if by free it was understood that they should

be landed here, and left to their own disposition to work or not, it would be far better to be without them. Were they in a state of civilization it would be as well perhaps to leave them to themselves; but being what they are, it would not be right to consent to their introduction at all, unless they could at the same time insure their labour to the country, and happiness to themselves. He thought that that freedom was not very desirable which left them free to go to the devil; it was surely better not to go their own way, when their own way was wrong. I would suggest a system of general registration, which would compel every individual to register himself as an inhabitant of a particular ward; I would permit an unlimited change of domicile, with the slight check of a small fee on every registration after the first, and would treat as a vagrant every person found beyond the limits of his ward idling, without the means of support. With respect to the Coolies, the regulations of Lord Harris had worked well. But those regulations were suddenly withdrawn. But so long as they were in force, they were, on the whole, contented and happy. The Coolie, as a free man by law, and therefore presumed to be capable of the right use of his freedom, was left to his own governance. The consequences justified the wisdom of the regulations. The Coolies broke loose and perished miserably. Of above 5,000, introduced since 1844, at the public expense, there are not more than 2,110 whose labour is available. [His Excellency—It was calculated that about one-third were dead.] The facts of this case give the presentment of the two systems—the one of labour enforced under a wisely-regulated control, the other of absolute freedom and self-governance. Let us avail ourselves then of this experience, and let it be properly understood, that whilst we are satisfied that the present labouring population of this colony is insufficient, not numerically, but morally, for the purposes of the colony, that it is very widely, if not totally, demoralised by its own perverted use of a legal freedom. We require immigration, but on completely altered conditions. The resolutions which I offer to your consideration propose two objects—or rather one and the same—which may be differently expressed as regarded in two different lights, the good of society and the good of the immigrants.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. "That every immigrant shall be bound to some particular estate as a contract servant, for a term not less than five years, nor determinable in any case before the age of twenty-one.
2. "That the allocation of such servants shall be left to the discretion of the governor.
3. "That the sum of be paid by the owner of the estate for each contract servant bound to the estate, whether such servant be introduced at the expense of the Imperial Government, or of the colony.
4. "That such contract servants shall be subject to the inspection of paid public inspectors, to be appointed, and removable, by the governor.
5. "That in case of any change of ownership of the estate, or for other cause, it shall be competent to the governor to determine any such contract, and to bind the servant to some other estate for the residue of the term.
6. "That every such contract servant shall be entitled, at the expense of the proprietor of the estate on which he is located, to medical attendance, and to food, clothing, and wages, to be so adjusted, that as the contract approaches to its determination the allowance of food and clothing shall diminish, and the amount of wages increase, until the last year, when the wages shall be equal to those allowed to other labourers.
7. "That any such contract servant shall be bound to labour, not by the task, but by the day, from sunrise to sunset, with the exception of hours for meals.
8. "That every wilful neglect of work or disobedience of orders shall be punishable, on the adjudication of a magistrate, by the determination of the contract, or by imprisonment with hard labour, which term of imprisonment shall be made good by the contract servant to his master by a proportionate extension of his term of service.
9. "That no contract servant shall be allowed to go beyond a certain distance from the estate, without a pass or licence from the person in charge of the estate.
10. "That a portion of the Saturday and Sunday shall be set apart for attendance at village schools, to be provided at the expense of each ward.
11. "That the completion of his contract of service, without having been subjected to imprisonment, shall entitle the servant to a free grant of a small parcel of land for a house and garden, in localities to be selected by the governor for villages."

The Board adjourned.

November 13th.

The Attorney-General moved that the Board go into Committee on the resolutions with regard to immigration. Mr. Fuller wished to know whether there was any hope, under the present circumstances of the colony, that they should be able to pay the interest on any loan? It was certain, if things continued in that state, it would be impossible. No direct reply was made to this question. His Excellency referred to the fact, that he had received a reply to a communication made to Lord Grey, in reference to liberated Africans, and it was agreed that Trinidad should have a proportionate share with Jamaica and Guiana.

Mr. Fuller—If a vessel arrived here with immigrants, would they not have to pay for them?

His Excellency—No; they would be landed here at the expense of the Home Government.

Mr. Burnley rose to speak on the subject of the resolutions. He paid the most flattering compliments to the Attorney-General for the skill, dexterity, and wisdom, with which he had introduced the resolutions. He agreed most fully with every word he had uttered, but was sorry to find, notwithstanding, that he had come so far short of what was needful. It appeared these regulations were only to apply to a few liberated Africans, who might arrive—a set of children, for such were those they lately received—and, indeed, might never be acted upon for want of Africans. He had no faith in the promises of the Colonial Office, with regard to immigration; they might come, however, and they might not. If they came, if many came, and the regulations were carried out with all successfully, it would still be no relief for the present state of the colony. They might, which he thought likely, obtain a few; but he would ask, while they were learning them to wash their nasty, filthy carcases, and to eat with a spoon, instead of putting their dirty fingers in the dish, what could the planters do? It was not labouring hands they wanted, but the organization of those they possessed, in order to make them useful. He fully concurred in the statement of the Attorney-General, when he said, "I would suggest a system of general registration, which would compel every individual to register himself as the domiciled inhabitant of a particular ward." In his opinion, this was decidedly the remedy to be applied. To promote and uphold civilization, population must be kept together, which, in these fertile, unlimited regions, is impossible, without slavery or registration. Their forefathers had adopted the former, not from sheer wickedness, as some in their sanctity supposed, but from the necessity of the case, as their experience furnished them with no better mode of proceeding; but the acumen of their learned friend had suggested a compulsory registration, by which population would be sufficiently kept together, whilst every individual would be left equally free to enjoy the benefit of his own exertions. But having suggested it, why, he would ask, was it not embodied in a resolution? He called therefore upon his learned friend to complete the excellent work which he had commenced.

Mr. Fuller—There was no law in England to compel a man to work, so long as he did not become chargeable to a parish—Government would never allow a poll-tax here.

Attorney-General—He begged Mr. Fuller's pardon; that was the aim of all the despatches of late.

After a lengthy discussion, the following resolutions were agreed to. It will be seen that they differ materially from those originally proposed:—

1st. "That every immigrant introduced at the expense or under the direction of the Imperial Government or the colony shall be bound to some particular estate as a contract servant, for a term not less than five years, nor determinable in any case before the age of twenty-one.

2nd. "That the allocation of such servants shall be left to the discretion of the governor.

3rd. "That the sum of £5 be paid by the owner of the estate for each contract servant, above the age of eighteen years, bound to the estate; such sum to be paid by five annual instalments of £1 each; whether such servant be introduced at the expense or under the direction of the Imperial Government or the colony.

4th. "That such contract servants shall be subject to the inspection of paid public inspectors to be appointed and removable by the governor.

5th. "That in case of any change of ownership of the estate, or for other cause, it shall be competent to the governor to determine any such contract, and to bind the servant to some other estate for the residue of the term.

6th. "That every such contract servant shall be entitled, at the expense of the proprietor of the estate on which he is located, to medical attendance, and to food, clothing, and wages; to be so adjusted that, after the first year, the allowance of food, &c. shall cease, and the contract servant be paid by wages.

7th. "That any such contract servant shall be bound to labour from sunrise to sunset, with the exception of hours for meals.

8th. "That every wilful neglect of work or disobedience of orders shall be punishable, on the adjudication of a magistrate, by imprisonment with hard labour, which term of imprisonment shall be made good by the contract servant to his master by a proportionate extension of his term of service.

9th. "That no contract servant shall be allowed to go off the estate without a pass, or licence, from the person in charge of the estate.

10th. "That a portion of time, exclusive of the Sunday, shall be set apart for attendance at village-schools, to be provided at the expense of each ward.

11th. "That the completion of his contract of service shall entitle the servant to a free grant of a village allotment, in localities to be selected by the governor for villages."

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT, ON THE PRO-SLAVERY RESOLUTIONS OF TRINIDAD.

"Trinidad, Nov. 21st, 1848.

"The self-elected Government of this ill-fated little island have again introduced measures respecting the coercion of labour, which savour very much of the slave code. I post to your address two papers, in which you will find Mr. C. W. Warner's speech and resolutions on the subject, and also the pro-slavery speech of Mr. Burnley. You can no longer doubt where their hearts incline, after a perusal of these papers. The day is not distant when another system will spring up, worse than that of slavery, if the Government of the colony is not opportunely wrested from the hands of men whose aim is to sacrifice the many to the few. The planter's interest in this colony is the first consideration of the Government, no matter if it is only to be gained at the highest amount of human feelings; so long as the sugar-grower wants labour it must be got—the cost and sacrifice form no part of the consideration. And how can this be otherwise? Our council of Government is composed of twelve members, six officials and six non-officials. The latter are Burnley, Fuller, Scott, Losh, Dr. Philip, and Peschier, *all planters*. The officials are perfect tools in the hands of the Governor; so that any measure, having for its object the advancement of the planter's interest, cannot fail to pass into law. With the exception of the Chief Justice, the poor, and other portions of the community, have no representation. These members of this decrepid council may be said to have no responsibility; if they have any at all, it is that of advancing their own interests. And what is worse, the greater part of them are very ignorant men, and have been *all slaveholders*!—Many of them hold on to their seats to keep themselves out of difficulties!—and so long as we have not a proper legislature, such as a house of assembly, things will grow worse."

FREE-GROWN COTTON, &c.

The subject of abstinence from slave-labour produce is one of growing interest and importance in the United States, and there is no Society that has done more to render it really practicable than the Free-produce Association of Friends, of Philadelphia. They have employed a number of agents, who have, from time to time, made a circuit of various parts of the South, to ascertain what quantities of cotton, sugar, &c., could be obtained, untainted by slavery. The result of the mission has been the proof of the fact, that cotton is cultivated to a much greater extent than was supposed, by free-labour. Indeed it would appear that an increasing supply, altogether equal to the demand, might be obtained. We are happy to know that the desire for free-labour produce is not confined to the United States, but that, in this country also, there is a growing feeling in favour of abstinence from everything known to be tainted with slavery. We therefore present to our readers a few extracts from the reports of the agents of the Philadelphia Association, taken from the *Non-Slaveholder*, with which we have no doubt they will be interested:—

"Lafayette Co. (Miss.), 12th Mo. 20, 1847.

"A. H. and I. T., owners of a gin, furnished by the Philadelphia Free-produce Association of Friends, think there will be no difficulty in procuring 200 bales of free-grown cotton in the vicinity of their gin.' Near the close of this letter the writer says: 'There might be thousands of bales of free cotton collected through this country, but for the ginning and packing, or baling.'"

"Yalabusha Co. (Miss.), 12th Mo. 30, 1848.

"The writer states that about 100 bales of free cotton may be obtained in one neighbourhood, and that a gin, to be managed by free labour, is likely to be erected by 'men of small or middling property, but firm and fixed principles, and whose reputation for piety stands high with all.'"

"Lafayette Co. (Miss.), 1st Mo. 6, 1848.

"—, of Yalabusha Co., a very intelligent man, says he will engage to furnish 1,500 or 2,000 bales of free cotton—purchased at the market price, at various shipping points, pay storage, attend to shipping and insuring, devote his whole time to the business, and have the cotton ginned by free-labour—giving security for the right performance of the whole."

"Marshall Co. (Miss.), 1st Mo. 11, 1848.

"Since my last, I have directed my course this way, and, after some serious difficulties with high water, arrived at my friend —'s. He has done us efficient aid by preparing the minds of the people, in this neighbourhood, for our operations. A gin has been erected in this settlement, managed entirely by free-labour, by two brothers, named —, which performs well, and this neighbourhood affords one of the best opportunities for procuring free cotton that I have heard of. Only three or four families hold slaves in the whole settlement—all appear content without them. Several with whom I have conversed think the cultivation of this kind of cotton will increase rapidly, if our arrangement is gone into, so that they can have a market that will justify them in handling their cotton nice and clean, which they all prefer. But the large planter, by having a large lot of cotton, and purchasing a great quantity of groceries,

gets very nearly as much as the small clean lots bring, which discourages the small growers from taking as much pains as they otherwise would."

"Tennessee, 1st Mo. 25, 1848.

"I am happy to state that we found the opportunity of getting free cotton far better in this county (MacNairy) than we anticipated, or expected to find anywhere. A large portion of the citizens came from Friends' settlements, in North Carolina, and can readily understand our operations, many entertaining similar feelings. The land being broken, there is no chance for large farmers to work their slaves. Amongst these small, but contented farmers, there is a considerable number of gins, managed entirely by free-labour.' The writer then gives the names of the cultivators of 771 bales of free-grown and free-ginned cotton, and adds: 'I am every day more and more confirmed in the rectitude of our course. Five minutes' consideration will convince any one here of the consistency of it. I sometimes fear that the light we have at the North will arise and condemn us.'"

"While last at Memphis, I was introduced by one of my friends to a merchant of New Orleans, who told me that there was living with him a sugar planter, who was now trying the experiment of paid labour. He had hired thirty Germans, and was going to plant 100 acres in cane.' 'It is the opinion of all here, that free-labour will increase in this part of the country. We are now in the house of —, who tells me there are but two slaves in his neighbourhood.' 'I hear of a number of other gins in this and the adjoining county, owned and managed entirely by free-labourers, which we intend visiting.'"

Foreign Intelligence.

SLAVEHOLDERS IN THE FREE TERRITORY.—We understand that armed bands of slaveholders are preparing to move into California and New Mexico. In Kentucky, a "California Emigration Society" has been formed, and similar movements in other sections. The *Philadelphia Republic* says:—"The slaveholders know what they are about. Their deadly resistance to the Proviso is not an abstraction, and accordingly we find them organizing Colonization Societies for the very purpose of occupying the ground, and arraying their forces on the spot, for the earliest and most desperate efforts to extend their system into the new country. It is to be occupied as Texas was, and for the same purpose. All they want is time to crowd the land with their slaves. The invasion is already arranged, and while the North is debating whether the Proviso is necessary, and whether Taylor will veto it, the propagandists are busy pushing forward their nefarious enterprise. It is not a non-committal, unpledged President that will arrest the mischief. Delay decisive legislative action as long as the Oregon bill was hanging in Congress, and the question will be one of abolition of slavery, which, by that time, will have usurped the ground, and planted itself upon the right of possession. Actual, absolute, immediate prohibition—the Wilmot Proviso now is the only security; every pretence and profession that delays the decision is a cheat. The annexation of Texas was accomplished by stealth. When Adams and Gates, and one or two other members of Congress, first warned the country of the design, it seemed so impossible that it was unheeded, but within a year or two from the time when the purpose was demonstrated, the scheme had triumphed over all obstacles, and the iniquity was consummated."

NO SLAVERY IN CALIFORNIA.—The *California Star* declares there is not a slave in that territory, and no power of the United States Government can establish slavery. The people will not permit it, and every slave taken there, we are given to understand, will be liberated as promptly as he would be in Canada or New England.

BLACKS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Supreme Court of Ohio have decided that "a school subscription, in aid of the Common School fund, imposes no obligation to pay, if black children are admitted into the school, or if those are admitted who are notoriously vicious, corrupt, immoral, or profane."—*New York Observer*.

ANTI-SLAVERY AT THE SOUTH.—We understand that a new weekly paper, of the anti-slavery stripe, is in contemplation at the city of Washington. The plan is to make a large sheet, and put it at the low price of one dollar a year. At the same time, it is believed, the enterprise will be under auspices to insure it permanence and complete success. It must be the intention of the parties interested, we judge, to give the new mouth-piece a somewhat more searching and distinctive character on questions of reform generally than is maintained by the *National Era*, which at present represents the Abolition interest of the county at the seat of Government. We wish the South much joy at the advance of the *Northern Lights* towards their meridian.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

PERNAMBUCO.—We have letters from Pernambuco to the 30th of Oct. The following is a statement of the crops in that province for the last three years:—

	1845-6.	1846-7.	1847-8.
	Arrobas	Arrobas	Arrobas
Cotton	67,302	122,131	157,720
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Sugar	35,693	47,962	59,276
	Skins	Skins	Skins
Hides	170,587	105,082	140,417

The increase of sugar export over last year is stated at 11,314 tons. The coming crop, it is said, will also show a great increase. New sugar begins to come in, but only in sufficient quantity for consumption. In the approaching month a large quantity was expected to arrive.—*Times*, Dec. 5.

FRANCE.—BET-ROOT SUGAR.—A statement of the quantity of sugar manufactured in France, from Sept. 1st to Oct. 31st, during the present year:—

	Sept. 1st to Oct. 31st, 1848.	Sept. 1st to Oct. 31st, 1847.
Produce, kil.....	5,375,053	9,460,253
Consumption.....	7,791,510	2,024,385
Stock on Oct. 31	16,871,253	9,465,916

Being a decrease thus in the quantity manufactured of 4,085,200 kil. with an increase of consumption of 5,767,125 kil. The stock had considerably increased on the 31st Oct. last, the excess being 7,405,339 kil. The number of manufactories in operation is 238 against 287, being 49 less this year.

Colonial Intelligence.

JAMAICA.—LABOUR.—We are pleased to learn, from several sources, that in districts where there is competition the labourers have consented to a considerable reduction in the price of labour. We learn that this is so, more especially, in the Plantain Garden River district, where a large number of Africans are located. It will require, however, an enormous reduction to enable sugar to be produced at the present market price.—*Fal. Post*, Oct. 31, 1848.

THE COOLIES.—These unfortunate and disgracefully unprovided-for people are lying about our roads, on our commons, near swamps—everywhere. What an unfortunate speculation has not this been to the country! Many are in our workhouses, at parochial expense, chiggered, diseased, and dying. Some bivouac under piazzas at night; and one, a friend informed us, was prostrate on the crossing from the Lucea-road to Fairfield estate yesterday morning, and he believed that the man, whether he had fallen accidentally, or laid himself down on that spot with extreme weakness, could not raise himself up. Would it not be proper to institute an examination into the requirements of these people, and to ascertain whether any of them are not capable of doing some work for their maintenance? Those who are diseased, and are really incapable of labouring, humanity would dictate the necessity of relieving or curing—those, on the contrary, who are otherwise, can be treated as vagrants; but, at all events, they ought to be prevented from disgracing a people, hitherto remarkable for their kindness to strangers, by lying about diseased and dying on the public highways. It is quite evident that the selection of these people in India had been injudicious. Some of them are, and apparently have been, experienced beggars—some have been disbanded Sepoys, while others have all the appearance of having been discharged from public hospitals—there are a few exceptions, as there always will be, in such cases. A few domestic servants have proved themselves trustworthy, cleanly, and industrious; but, speaking generally, they have created much disappointment and consequent dissatisfaction.—*Cornwall Chronicle*.

AFRICAN IMMIGRANTS.—The *Euphrates*, M'Kenzie, master, having on board 263 African immigrants, arrived at Morant Bay on Friday, the 3rd instant. Five of these died since the arrival of the vessel, and thirty on the passage out. The *Euphrates* was to have gone to the north side of the island; but, in consequence of the sickness on board, the captain protested against doing so, as he was afraid they would all die before he got round, having at the time of his arrival at Morant Bay thirty-four of them sick.—*Falmouth Post*, Nov. 7.

BRITISH GUIANA.—The produce shipped this year, according to the record kept at the Commercial Hall by Mr. E. G. Clawson (the indefatigable and experienced clerk of the establishment) is 26,599 hogsheads, 1,430 tierces, and 4,474 barrels of sugar; 5,453 puncheons, 266 hogsheads 140 barrels molasses; 825 packages of arrowroot; 143 packages of ginger; 2,309 gourds of aloes. The *Lina*, belonging to the house of Macnamara & Co., leaves for Belfast this day, with a cargo of molasses. The *Thalestris* loads here with molasses.—*Royal Gazette*, Nov. 7.

BARBADOES.—PETITION ON SLAVE-TRADE TREATIES.—To the Queen's most excellent Majesty. The humble petition of the Council and Assembly of the Island of Barbadoes:—

Most Gracious Sovereign,—We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Council and Assembly of this your Majesty's island of Barbadoes, in behalf of ourselves and the inhabitants of this ancient colony, approach your Majesty's sacred person with the utmost reverence and respect, and most humbly venture, in defence of ourselves and in the cause of humanity, to draw your Majesty's attention to the treaties entered into by your Majesty's predecessors with the Crowns of Spain and Brazil for the abolition of the African slave-trade by those powers; and we humbly beg to represent to your Majesty, that hundreds of thousands of Africans have been imported into the Spanish colonies and Brazil as slaves, in violation of these treaties—that these importations continue to be made to the present time, and that within the last two years upwards of 100,000 of these unfor-

fortunate creatures have been imported into Cuba and Brazil, notwithstanding these treaties.

That these slaves have been employed chiefly in the production of sugar, which has increased, in the Spanish colonies and Brazil, from 93,000 tons in the year 1828, to 417,000 in the year 1847; and this great increase has been owing entirely to the slave-labour thus obtained by this illicit traffic in slaves, in violation of the treaties entered into by Spain and Brazil with Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave-trade.

That without the constant introduction of fresh supplies of slaves from Africa, sugar cultivation would not have been extended in those countries, but, on the contrary, would have diminished, as has been the case in other colonies producing sugar by slave-labour.

That slave-grown sugar, being now permitted to enter the markets of the United Kingdom for consumption, has been imported to an extent which has caused the price of British plantation sugar to fall so low as to ruin numbers of your Majesty's subjects in, and connected with, your Majesty's colonies.

That sugar cultivation is that which alone renders your Majesty's West India colonies valuable, but it is very evident it cannot be carried on in competition with slave-grown sugar, so long as fresh supplies of African slaves continue to be imported into the Spanish colonies and Brazil. That, whilst declining to express any opinion on the general question of free-trade, your petitioners would draw a marked distinction between States holding slaves, and those which are dishonestly carrying on a cruel slave-trade, and venture to submit to your Majesty's gracious consideration, that it is no departure from the principle of free-trade, but a special exception necessarily following upon the unjustifiable conduct of the parties concerned, that the benefits of such trade should be withheld from those who persist in evading the most solemn engagements with Great Britain, violating both natural laws and international treaties for the iniquitous purpose of carrying on their traffic in human life.

That all Africans, so illegally imported into the Spanish colonies and Brazil, in violation of the treaties between Spain, Brazil, and Great Britain, are entitled to their freedom.

Your petitioners, therefore, most humbly implore your Majesty to cause all practicable measures to be taken for speedily and effectually preventing the further importation of African slaves into the Spanish colonies and Brazil, and for restoring to freedom those Africans who are now illegally held in slavery in those countries; and, in the meantime, your petitioners humbly pray that your Majesty will take into your favourable consideration the distressed state of your Majesty's subjects in this part of your Majesty's dominions, and grant unto them such relief as your Majesty, in your wisdom and benevolence, may deem proper.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

ST. VINCENT.—The following is the quantity of produce of the present crop shipped to date, in addition to which there are on hand, waiting for shipping, about 1,000 hhds. sugar, and as many of rum and molasses—so that, upon the whole, the crop has not been a bad one.

Sugar....	9,401 hhds.....	307 tierces....	846 barrels.
Rum	1,284 puns.....	100 hhds.....	33 qr.-casks.
Molasses.	1,936 puns.....	25 hhds.....	28 qr.-casks.
Arrowroot	1,856 bls.....	177½ bls.....	420 boxes.
Cocoa....	54 bls.		
Cotton...	107 bales.		
Cocoa nuts	31,912.		
Yams....	41 tons.		
Nutmegs, mace, &c.	4 bls.—9 boxes.		

—*Gazette, October 26.*

ST. LUCIA.—**SUGAR AND MOLASSES.**—The following brief statement shows the quantity of sugar and molasses exported from this island up to the 17th November, 1848, and in the corresponding period of 1847. Our usual annual statement will be given at the end of the year.

SUGAR.

In 1847....	5,808 hhds.....	207 tierces..	3,328 barrels.
In 1848....	3,877 „ ..	78 „ ..	1,690 „

Being 1,931 hhds., 129 tierces, 1,638 barrels, less than the quantity shipped at the corresponding period last year.

MOLASSES.

In 1847..	1,196 puns...	5 tierces, 12 brls., or 136,787 galls.
In 1848..	1,076 „ ..	5 „ „ 116,022 „

Being 120 puns., 0 tierces, 7 brls., or 20,765 gallons less than in 1847.—*St. Lucia Palladium, Nov. 17.*

CUBA.—The project for adding to the agricultural population by the immigration of Indians from Yucatan is destined to failure. Private intelligence has reached the city, that the agent sent to the Peninsula to engage the services of 1,200 of these people, half male and half female, authorised by the Spanish Government, announces the great unwillingness of the Indians to expatriate themselves. So much confidence was felt in the consummation of the plan, that a vessel had been despatched from the Havana to one of the ports of Yucatan, for the transport of the immigrants.

Miscellaneous.

THE COAST OF AFRICA.—A private letter from the Bight of Benin, dated Oct. 3, says:—“We are all sick and tired of the coast, and hourly pray for our relief, with regard to which we are very much in the dark. We have no regular letters or papers later than May last; but odd papers have given us some political news up to the 8th of July. Slaves are in abundance at all the slaving haunts in the Bight. The trade is beginning again in the lee bights; in fact, our cruising, as at present ordered, appears rather to stimulate the traders to increased exertions, and that they succeed to their fullest expectation we all here feel thoroughly convinced. We hope the monster humbug of our system will be thoroughly shown up; for, while it is admittedly useless and expensive, it dooms our cruisers to a life worse than slavery itself.”

“I send this to St. Helena by a Brazilian slave brig, the *Josephsa*, captured by the *Amphitrite*, 24, Captain R. Eden, on the 19th ult. She was fully equipped. The Brazilian schooner, captured by the *Amphitrite*, on her passage from Ascension to the Bights, on the 10th ult., with 300 slaves, has been sent to Sierra Leone for adjudication.”

A Devonport paper gives the following extract of a letter, detailing the capture of the *Josephsa*:—“Our recent capture is a most beautiful brig, of about 130 tons, with a slave cargo on board of musquito cloths, tobacco, wine, rum, &c. She was first seen from our royalyard, at eight A.M. yesterday, dead to leeward; she kept before the wind and set all studding-sails. We made all sail in chase, and for some time, as the breeze was fresh, we had the advantage of her, nearing her sufficiently to make her visible from the deck, but the wind dying away at sunset, she was only to be seen from the masthead. As from her movements it was clear she was a slaver, it became a question what her motions would be during the night, and, after some deliberation, we hauled up to S.S.E., so as to be able to weather Cape Formosa, and our calculation proved correct. At daylight, the weather clearing up, we got sight of her right a-head, distance not more than two miles; we fired several shots, but the distance was too great for precision; however, the shots bothered her, and made her keep more away, which enabled us to get to windward of her. And now began a most beautiful and exciting chase, the result seeming very doubtful during the whole of it, and boats, spars, and casks, which had been thrown overboard, floated past us; she also cut away her anchors from the bows to lighten her. In the squalls, which were frequent, we neared her rapidly, and again, as the wind fell, she left us, and at ten, A.M., was almost hull down a-head, and from that time the wind increased to almost a gale, and at two, P.M., in the midst of a heavy squall or tornado, which obliged her to let fly all, we ran alongside of her, having fairly out-carried her and nearly run her ashore at the mouth of the river Benin, after a most exciting chase of thirty-one hours. We are all astonished how we caught her, as in moderate weather, on a wind, she can run round us; but fortunately the chase was all before the wind, our best point of sailing, and the greater part of it in a succession of heavy gales. We are much in want of a change, for a month or so, to a more temperate climate, to recruit our health, as the debilitating air of the Bights is telling upon us all, notwithstanding our excellent captain (Eden) is as considerate and cautious of our health as the service will admit of; but, as we have four prize crews away, and several officers and men in the hospital at Ascension, the work is rather heavy.”

DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following subscriptions have been received since our last, and are hereby thankfully acknowledged:—

	Donations.	Subscriptions
London.—Bell, John.....	50 0 0	
York.—Ladies' Negro Friend Society.....		5 0 0
Chelmsford.—Negro Friend Society.....	2 0 0	
Dublin.—Bewley, Joseph.....		5 0 0
Wimborch.—Peckover, William.....	20 0 0	
Burncoose.—Williams, John.....	20 0 0	
Saffron Walden.—Day, Richard.....	8 0 0	
Needham Market.—Maw, Thomas.....		2 0 0
Devonport.—J. G. Kinsman.....	0 5 0	